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UNIVERSITY OF JORDAN

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, foggy early, partly later. Temp. 2-6 (34-43). LONDON: Friday, foggy early, later. Temp. —2-7 (28-45). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: overcast. Temp. 11-17 (52-63). FRANKFURT: Friday, with showers. Temp. 2-5 (36-41). NEW YORK: Friday. Temp. —3-1 (27-34).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior
Algeria	4.00 Din	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Australia	1.1 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Iran	95 Rials	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	36 B.Fr.	Israel	1.638.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mils	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	5.50 Dirh	Lebanon	£L3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	70 P.	Libya	1.Din 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	36 L.Fr.	Taiwan	3.25 Dollars
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	15 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	Yugoslavia	27 D.

No. 30,154 * PARIS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1980 Established 1887

Sakharov Tells 'Sportsmen' To Demand Soviet Pullout

From Agency Dispatches

MOSCOW, Jan. 24 — Andrei Sakharov today defied the Kremlin's attempt to gag him by telephoning friends and relaying his desire that "sportsmen and lovers of sports" demand the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. It was seen as an effort to win support for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

Dissident sources said Mr. Sakharov had telephoned Maria Polskaya, a friend in Moscow, about his banishment in Gorki to express support on a declaration condemning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The original declaration, signed by Mr. Sakharov and several other prominent dissidents earlier this week, was addressed to the Soviet and world public, workers, businessmen and religious believers. In his phone call today, the sources said Mr. Sakharov asked that "sportsmen and lovers of sport" be added.

Relatives of the 58-year-old nuclear physicist and his wife received two telegrams yesterday from Gorki, the city 250 miles east of Moscow to which he was banished on Jan. 22.

"Everything all right. Warm but cold on the street. Just unfamiliar. Feel well," one message said. The other said, "Frost, sun, taking walks."

The relatives said they believed the messages were authentic because they were signed "Lyusya," Mr. Sakharov's nickname.

Mr. Sakharov, a developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb and winner of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize because of his fight for human rights, had escaped arrest during more than 13 years of dissident activity. But on Tuesday he was taken into custody, stripped of his official honors and exiled from Moscow to Gorki, which is off limits to foreign reporters. The government accused him of giving state secrets to the West.

Friends of the family said in Moscow today that Mr. Sakharov is living in a four-room apartment with his wife, Yelena Bonner, who was allowed to accompany him, and an uninvited woman companion. The apartment, thought to be equipped with eavesdropping devices, apparently is about double the size of most apartments in this housing-short nation.

They said that Mr. Sakharov said his wife is not under the banishment and probably will be allowed to travel to Moscow and elsewhere in the country in the future.

It is assumed the woman companion is a secret police agent assigned to live with them and report on their activities.

The friends said they believed Mr. Sakharov may find a job in a scientific institute. As a member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences, Mr. Sakharov would have access to this kind of job despite his banishment.

The Moscow correspondent for the Danish Communist Party newspaper reported that Mr. Sakharov had been given a choice between deportation to Vienna and the West or exile within the Soviet Union. He chose Gorki because he felt he was "needed in the Soviet Union and not in the West," the paper said.

Although Mr. Sakharov had for years freely attacked the Soviet government in interviews with Western reporters, Soviet officials speculated privately that the government finally took action to silence him because of an American TV interview he gave last week.

U.S. Call

In the interview he called for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, expressed sympathy for a boycott of the Summer Olympics in Moscow because of the intervention and said he supported the U.S. economic sanctions ordered in retaliation.

The officials said such a public stand in support of the U.S. government at this time was too much for the Soviet leadership.

In Washington, the U.S. government yesterday called on the Soviet Union to allow Mr. Sakharov to come to the United States. Calling the Soviet action "a scar on their system that the Soviet leaders cannot erase by hurling abuse," a White House statement declared that Mr. Sakharov is welcome in the United States in the tradition of the writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn and the musician Mstislav Rostropovich, who were stripped of their Russian citizenship, "and thousands of others who have fled Soviet oppression."



AP

Andrei Sakharov

A spokesman for the Carter administration said that the statement itself constituted an invitation to Mr. Sakharov and no diplomatic approach to the Russians had accompanied it.

While Western governments condemned the Soviet action and asked that it be rescinded, there was no indication that Moscow was considering modifying its moves against Mr. Sakharov.

The Soviet Union consistently has barred emigration of scientists far below the rank of Mr. Sakharov on the basis that they know state secrets.

In Bonn, Soviet dissident Alexan-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Carter Says He Will Guard U.S. Interests With Force

House Backs Boycott of Olympics

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (IHT) — Spurred by a White House request for quick action, the House voted 386-12 today to support President Carter's stand on the Moscow Summer Olympic Games.

But Mr. Carter's hope for final approval in Congress this week ended when Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, delayed action by his Senate Foreign Relations Committee until next week.

The House resolution urges the U.S. Olympic Committee to propose to transfer the games from Moscow or cancel the Summer Games because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. If that fails, the resolution calls on the U.S. committee to boycott the Moscow Games. Mr. Carter has proposed that the Games be moved, canceled or boycotted by U.S. athletes unless Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan by Feb. 20.

The House Foreign Affairs approved the resolution by voice vote yesterday. An identical resolution was approved by the Senate Commerce Committee, but the Senate Foreign Relations Committee must also act before the full Senate can.

White House officials requested that Congress act before this weekend's meeting of the U.S. Olympic Committee. But an aide to Sen. Church said the senator would summon members of the Olympic panel to testify at hearings Monday and Tuesday before a final Senate vote is taken.

No Legal Authority

Neither the House nor the president can legally order the U.S. committee to boycott the Games. But Robert Kane, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said that, despite USOC opposition to a boycott, "I can't imagine that we would ever be in a position other than in accord with Congress."

At its meeting this weekend, the USOC board will hear from its Athletes Advisory Council, whose members are being polled about their feelings on a boycott.

Of the 47 council members, 32 were contacted by the Associated Press and 20 said they wanted the United States to compete in Moscow, six backed the president's position, four were undecided and two declined comment.

Meanwhile, in a letter to The Times of London, a Soviet journalist said that President Carter's boycott proposal would violate human rights, "the rights of thousands of young American sportsmen to compete in the world's greatest athletic event." The letter, signed by Spartak Beglov of the Novosti Press Agency in Moscow, also said the proposal "poses a threat to the Olympic movement and every other form of international cooperation."

In New York, Manhattan Supreme Court Justice Herman Cahn yesterday ordered a tour operator arranging trips to the Moscow Games to stop paying any more money to the Soviet Union pending a hearing tomorrow.

The judge issued the order after a Los Angeles couple sued for the return of money paid for a trip to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Associated Press

President Carter, backed by Vice President Mondale, reports Wednesday night to Congress on the State of the Union.

Resumption Of Military Draft Urged

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP) — President Carter declared last night that he is prepared to use military force to protect U.S. "vital interests" in the Gulf, and he called for the resumption of registration for the military draft.

In a State of the Union address to a joint session of Congress and a national television audience, the president denounced the Soviet Union's "radical and aggressive" step of intervening in Afghanistan and warned the Russians against military moves in the oil-rich Gulf region.

"An attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States," Mr. Carter said. "It will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

The president said he hoped that military conscription through the draft would not be necessary. But he said he will send legislation and budget proposals to Congress next month to revitalize the Selective Service System "so that we can begin registration and then meet future mobilization needs rapidly if they arise."

In response to the threat posed by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, Mr. Carter also called for the removal of unwarranted restraints on U.S. intelligence agencies and said the administration is now "making arrangements for key naval and air facilities to be used by our forces in the region of northwest Africa and the Persian Gulf."

He reiterated the U.S. pledge to "assist Pakistan in resisting any outside aggression" and to provide additional military and economic aid to Pakistan, and said in the weeks ahead "we will further strengthen political and military ties with other nations in the region."

$10 Million Sought

Administration officials said the draft registration legislation that the president will send to Congress next month will call for the appropriation of about $10 million for the purchase of computers and for the training of personnel to serve in the moribund Selective Service System. But officials said the actual registration of young Americans could not begin until several months after passage of the legislation.

They said it has not been decided whether to require women to register for the draft, which would require additional legislation, as urged by Defense Secretary Harold Brown last summer. The age for registration apparently would remain between 18 and 26 as required under the Selective Service law, which has not been used since the draft was ended in June, 1973, as the United States was ending its war in Vietnam.

Mr. Carter has said repeatedly he would not hesitate to resume registration for the draft if he thought it necessary to protect national security. He also has vowed that any military draft imposed by his administration would be fair and not include exemptions for college students, many of whom escaped military service during the Vietnam War.

Of all the measures Mr. Carter

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Iran Insists Shah Arrested, Panama Denies It

Khomeini in Hospital, Condition 'Not Bad'

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Jan. 24 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, hospitalized with heart trouble, told the Iranian people that his condition was "not bad" and urged them to vote in today's presidential election. Iran's revolutionary guard was placed on alert until after the election results.

The ayatollah was taken yesterday to Tehran's Heart Diseases Hospital from his headquarters in Qom and confined to bed with what was termed "slight heart trouble." He had been in seclusion for two days because of fatigue and overwork.

After a day of conflicting reports on Iran and Panama on the fate of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, President Aristides Royo of Panama said today in Panama City that he had sent a telegram to the Islamic Revolutionary Council to say the deposed shah was "under the care of the Panamanian security authori-

President Royo denied Iranian claims that the deposed shah had been arrested. He said he had told Iran that Panama would consider an extradition request but he emphasized that that did not mean he would approve it.

A presidential spokesman Boris Weeks explained later that the Mr. Royo's remarks meant that the deposed shah was being protected by Panamanian forces, but was not under threat of arrest.

The shah is a political exile and not a fugitive," said a high Panamanian Foreign Ministry official who asked not to be identified. Therefore, he said, the deposed shah was free to travel "wherever he wants to go, Panama or abroad."

Iran Insistence

Despite the denials, Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh insisted Mr. Royos had told him in a telephone call yesterday that the "arrangements for the deposed shah has been carried out," Tehran Radio said.

Ghotbzadeh showed reporters a telex message he said he had received from Mr. Royo early today saying Iran 60 days to supply authenticated documents relating to the request for the deposed shah's extradition.

The contacts between Mr. Ghotbzadeh and the Panamanian authorities were dismissed as propaganda today by a spokesman for the hostages who have held 50 or so Americans hostage at the occupied U.S. embassy since Nov. 4.

In other developments:

• *Iran, apparently spurning* President Carter's offer Monday to work with it against Soviet aggression, said that the United States must first reassess what was termed its "aggressive policies" toward Iran and return the shah before the hostages could be released. The remarks were carried on Tehran Radio.

• Oil Minister Ali Akhbar Moinfar warned that if Japan fails to cooperate in constructing the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex at Bandar-Khomeini, Iran will complete the project itself, according to Tehran Radio, monitored in London. Mr. Moinfar, who visited the Gulf site today, said Iran cannot afford to leave its capital and human resources idle any longer.

• The radio reported that India had informed Iran that it does not intend to take part in any economic embargo against Iran.

The ayatollah's message was recorded and broadcast on Tehran Radio. "As far as my condition is concerned, I am — praise be to God — not bad," the ayatollah said.

Tehran Radio said the ayatollah was in good condition and was hospitalized for "closer examination." "There is no cause for worry," the report said. It said that heart specialists treating him had told Pars, the official news agency, that the ayatollah may be transferred soon from the special care unit to the regular heart treatment unit.

The ayatollah urged Iranians to support the new president and to keep calm in order not to give any opportunity to what he called "enemies" to create trouble during the voting. The radio also said the revolutionary guard has been put on alert until the announcement of the outcome of the elections.

Iranians were to elect their first president from a field of eight candidates. Leading contenders include Mr. Ghotbzadeh and Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, the former foreign minister. Iran's Constitution states that Ayatollah Khomeini exceeds the president in authority and may dismiss him.

New Zealand Expels Soviet Envoy, Says He Channeled Money to Party

From Agency Dispatches

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 24 — The Soviet ambassador to New Zealand was expelled today for allegedly channeling money to the Socialist Unity Party, a national Marxist group.

Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said that the ambassador, Vsevolod Sofinsky, was to leave New Zealand immediately. "It is established international convention that a diplomatic representative does not interfere in the domestic politics of the country he is accredited to," Mr. Muldoon said. "The Soviet ambassador has violated this convention."

Mr. Muldoon said that the information about Mr. Sofinsky "was obtained by the security intelligence service in the course of its routine surveillance of Soviet diplomats." He said that the investigation was continuing and declined to elaborate on what had been learned.

At the Soviet Embassy, Mr. Sofinsky said that the allegations against him were slanderous. "I can't believe that anybody can even imagine that the ambassador would be passing on money to anyone," he said, adding that Mr. Muldoon's charge was "absolutely false . . . it is just slander."

Earlier this week, to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, New Zealand ordered a Soviet news agency correspondent to leave the country.



AP

Vsevolod Sofinsky

Rise in Soviet Toll, Ambushes Reported

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Soviet combat casualties in Afghanistan are mounting steadily as anti-government Moslem rebels pick off Russians a few at a time, reports from the country said today.

The rebels also reportedly are intensifying "Viet Cong"-like warfare in eastern Afghanistan.

Western diplomats in the Pakistani capital of Islamabad, who put the Soviet death toll at between 1,200 and 2,000, said the Russians are losing men mostly in small engagements.

"There are reliable reports of large numbers of coffins being loaded on planes at Kabul airport and being flown back to the Soviet Union," a diplomat said.

A traveler leaving Afghanistan said that a convoy of more than 100 trucks was ambushed as it headed south from the Salang Pass toward Kabul on Saturday, resulting in the deaths of four Russians. MiG jet fighters were called in against the rebels in the engagement, he said.

Chemicals Suspected

In Washington, the United States said today that the Soviet Union may be using lethal chemicals in Afghanistan and charged that such actions, if they were occurring, would be "outrageous and inhumane."

"We have unconfirmed reports the Soviet Union has used lethal chemical agents against nationalist forces in Afghanistan," said State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d.

"If the reports are true, such actions would be an outrageous and inhumane act against defenseless peoples."

Hodding Carter said that according to the reports received by Washington, "Soviet aircraft have dropped bombs which disperse chemicals that cause blindness, paralysis and death."

"We are unable to substantiate these reports at this time," he said.

"However, [the reports] are persistent enough and have come from enough different sources that we feel they need to be explored more fully. Because of the kind of concern they raise, we feel this kind of public discussion is warranted."

"We do know," he added, "that Soviet military forces have brought chemical decontamination equipment with them into Afghanistan and that Soviet aircraft — operating from bases in the Soviet Union — conducted air strikes in the areas where these chemical attacks are alleged to have occurred."

Attacks on Russians

Diplomats in Kabul have described civilian assaults on Soviet personnel since the Dec. 27 invasion. They have said that Russians have been beaten to death with rocks, mauled with meat cleavers and shot to death in the Kabul bazaar.

The guerrillas, loyal to the Yunis Khalis faction of the Hizbi Islami group, operate in the area surrounding Jalalabad, a provincial capital 60 miles from the Pakistani border.

"There's been an intensification of their activity in the area — ambushes, sabotage and the like — Viet Cong kind of things," a Western diplomat in Islamabad said today. "They're beginning to do the kind of things I've thought they would have to do."

". . . I thought their morale would be low after the Soviets came in, but that doesn't seem to be the case," he said.

The Jalalabad area is the region of Afghanistan most accessible to the outside world. It was not clear whether the events there were typical of what is going on in the rest of the nation.

Thailand Expels U.K. Ex-Nurse

BANGKOK, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Thai authorities today expelled Rita Nightingale, a former British nurse convicted on heroin smuggling charges, and declared her persona non grata.

The 26-year-old woman was put on a Malaysian Airways flight to Kuala Lumpur 24 hours after being released from prison. British Embassy officials said Miss Nightingale would go from Kuala Lumpur to London.

Miss Nightingale who served less than three years of her 20-year sentence for narcotics possession and smuggling was freed under a clemency petition issued by the king of Thailand.

3-Mile Island: 'Minutes' From Meltdown?

By Stan Benjamin

New Study in U.S. Says Accident Nearly Required Mass Evacuation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP) — Last year's accident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant came within 30 to 60 minutes of a meltdown that would have required evacuation of thousands of people in the area, a special investigating team reported today.

The Special Inquiry Group, headed by private attorney Mitchell Rogovin, recommended that future nuclear power plants be located 10 miles or more away from population centers. It said some existing plants too close to cities might have to be shut down.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission selected Mr. Rogovin June 14 to head the commission's investigation of the accident that severely damaged the Three Mile Island power plant near Harrisburg, Pa., on March 28, 1979.

Mr. Rogovin's group spelled out just how narrowly a meltdown — the most serious of nuclear accidents — was averted last year.

Containment Probable

A meltdown would have released large amounts of radioactive material within the reactor building. The Rogovin group said that the reactor building probably — but not certainly — would have contained the radioactivity, posing only a small chance of a public health catastrophe.

But it said that a meltdown would have required "at least the precautionary evacuation of thousands of people living near the plant, and potentially serious public health and safety consequences for the immediate area."

The nuclear accident began when a valve stuck open, allowing cooling water to bleed out of the reactor of Three Mile Island Unit 2. The water leaked out of the reactor for more than two hours after another malfunction had shut the reactor down, while plant operators overlooked mounting clues to the danger.

A valve was available to halt the leak but was not checked until a consultant from the reactor manufacturer, in a telephone conversation from his home, asked about it and the operators closed it.

"If the valve had remained open and the TMI operators had done nothing, water and steam would have continued to escape," the Rogovin report said.

"Engineering calculations done for the Special Inquiry Group show that within 30 to 60 minutes, a substantial portion of the fuel in the core — certainly the center of the top half of the core, and perhaps as much as half of all the fuel — would have melted."

Eventual Meltdown

The report estimated that "an eventual fuel core meltdown probably would have occurred," especially if the operators, who did not recognize the danger at the time, continued to cut off additional cooling water.

The Rogovin report agreed with earlier assessments that the accident, in fact, "did not result in radioactive release levels that posed any threat to public health, even in the long run" and that safety systems worked well enough to bring the plant, although damaged, under control.

The group rejected the idea of a moratorium on the operation of reactors or the licensing of reactors already under construction, but it urged the NRC not to process future construction applications until licensing reforms are considered.

Although established by the NRC, the Rogovin group agreed with a separate presidential panel which concluded that the five-member NRC should be replaced by a single administrator — a recommendation rejected earlier by both the NRC and President Carter.

The Rogovin group also recommended that a consortium of utility companies or even a public corporation take over operation of nuclear plants whose owner-utilities cannot meet new, tougher safety requirements on their own.

The NRC said the Rogovin study was not to duplicate that of the Kemeny Commission appointed by the president, but to help the NRC improve its accident prevention and response activities.

Utility Fined $155,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP) — The staff of the NRC yesterday ordered the operator of the Three Mile Island plant to pay a $155,000 fine for violating federal safety standards.

The NRC staff gave Metropolitan Edison Co. of Reading, Pa., 20 days to pay the fine or request a hearing. The staff had first proposed the fine Oct. 25. The power company responded in December, requesting reconsideration, but after considering the company's argument, the NRC staff stood by its earlier decision.

Allies See Information Gap From U.S. on Afghanistan

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Some NATO allies are dissatisfied with the way the United States kept them informed of Soviet moves in Afghanistan, diplomats say.

Taking into account the capability of U.S. surveillance satellites and other intelligence methods, some allies think that the Western alliance was not warned enough in advance of the Soviet incursion.

"Either once again the CIA was not up to the mark or the U.S. did not share the information it had," a Western European diplomat said.

[In Washington today the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency declined to comment on reports that Western allies were dissatisfied with intelligence reports on Afghanistan.]

When alliance foreign ministers met in Brussels less than two weeks before the airlift into Kabul, there were only brief references to Afghanistan, diplomats said.

The possibility of the Soviet move, with its serious implications for East-West relations, was not discussed in detail by NATO before Dec. 21, diplomats said.

They said that the alliance should have been told in October or November that trouble was brewing, although they understand that Washington was then preoccupied with Iran.

An operation of the scale of the Soviet incursion must have been prepared months in advance, and it would be worrying if the U.S. did not have any inkling of it, they said.

They recalled that the August, 1968, Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia caught NATO by surprise.

NATO's new commander in Europe, Gen. Bernard Rogers, is advocating an independent intelligence center to be set up at his headquarters 40 miles south of Brussels.

The center would assess all intelligence reports received from national networks and submit conclusions to NATO political authorities in Brussels.

At a recent press conference, Gen. Rogers said that he was not displeased with the quantity and quality of intelligence information he received about Afghanistan. But he would not say whether those who had the information before Dec. 25 had judged that an invasion was imminent.

Inside

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Cold War Fear Sets In

Communists Shaken By Sakharov Action

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (WP) — The silencing of Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov has deeply shaken Communists in both Eastern Europe as well as the West, sending a Cold War chill through Moscow's Warsaw Pact allies and forcing Western Europe's Communists together in criticism of the Soviet Union.

While the Soviet action brought swift denunciations yesterday from Western Europe's Communist parties, Warsaw Pact officials offered a finely shaded range of reaction that revealed widespread concern that a revival of the Cold War seemed closer now than at any time in the past 10 years.

Western diplomats reported a mood of apprehension throughout Eastern Europe and authoritative officials in the region argued privately that it was impossible to have both detente and a Cold War at the same time and that the pendulum inevitably swings.

One source said Moscow's move was in response to President Carter's economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and threats to boycott the Moscow Summer Olympics because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

"It's a signal that they have given up on Carter completely," he said.

But such exchanges of signals, a Polish diplomat said, "will have an effect on countries caught in between."

Analysts of Communist affairs pointed out that Vladimir Kirillin, who as chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology was in charge of the entire Soviet scientific establishment, was relieved of his duties at the same time.

Mr. Kirillin's departure, these sources said, was probably linked to disagreements within the ruling elite over the Sakharov decision. Mr. Sakharov was the youngest person ever elected to the prestigious Academy of Sciences. He was 29 when together with physicist Igor Tamm he made the scientific breakthrough that led to the development of the Soviet hydrogen bomb in 1950. He was one of a handful of persons to have been rewarded three orders of the Hero of the Soviet Union.

The move against the 58-year-old physicist, at a time when Moscow is subjected to worldwide criticism over the Afghanistan invasion and when the summer Olympic Games are threatened by a possible boycott by the United States and other Western countries, was seen by authoritative sources as possibly reflecting a serious dispute among the Kremlin leaders.

A ranking Yugoslav official said his government was surprised by the move against Mr. Sakharov, whom he called a "great man." He said it was a part of what he termed an "incredible deterioration" in international affairs generated by the hostage crisis in Iran and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Other Yugoslav sources suggested that the move may have been designed to undermine the positions of Soviet leaders identified with the policy of detente and that it may be sponsored by hard-liners seeking a climate of increased ideological rigidity within the Soviet bloc.

The Yugoslav press reported the Sakharov action in great detail while several Warsaw Pact countries carried only brief dispatches on the subject without comment.

Diplomats from Soviet-bloc countries offered only private assessments of what they generally see as a more repressive climate in the Soviet Union in the past few months.

They said they fear a similar climate would be transferred to their countries, which eventually will have to fall in line with Moscow's policies.

"Life is going to be more difficult," one diplomat said.



Associated Press

WHITE HOUSE MEETING — President Carter and Italian Premier Francesco Cossiga begin talks. Mr. Carter is seeking support of U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union and Iran over the crises of the U.S. hostages in Tehran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Events, Inflation Add $32 Billion To U.S. Budget; Deficit Increases

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) — Energy programs, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and assorted other developments combined with inflation have added $32 billion to the budget for 1980 announced by President Carter a year ago.

As he will tell Congress next week, spending in fiscal year 1980 — the 12 months that will end Sept. 30 — appears headed for just over $564 billion, as compared with the $532 billion that Mr. Carter contemplated when he sent the 1980 budget to Congress last January.

The deficit also is up, to almost $40 billion from an initial estimate of $29 billion. Inflation far in excess of the White House forecast has swollen personal incomes and tax receipts. But the extra receipts have been less than increases in spending because of inflation and policy decisions. Revenues for fiscal 1980 are now projected at about $525 billion, up from an initial estimate of $503 billion.

A Cautionary Tale

The story of how the 1980 fiscal picture has changed is a cautionary tale that illustrates the hazards and uncertainties of managing the federal establishment and trying to guide the national economy by changes in spending and taxes.

"The government is volatile, the budget is volatile and the economy is volatile," a senior budget official commented.

Spending in the first three months of the year — October, November, December — was on target, officials reported. Nevertheless, officials would not be surprised to find some deviations between the latest estimates and the final results, for a variety of reasons. For example, unemployment — one of the most notoriously unpredictable of economic indicators — could be more or less than the White House economists forecast, causing spending for unemployment insurance to be higher or lower than the budget estimates.

Or take inflation. What the Consumer Price Index does through March will influence the size of the cost-of-living increase in the monthly checks mailed to 35 million Social Security beneficiaries in July, August and September.

Spending Variables

Other federal outlays also are "indexed," or linked to the Consumer Price Index. The most important include pensions for civilian and military retirees, veterans pensions, food stamps and school lunch outlays. The wages and salaries of federal employees are not indexed by law but as a matter of practice they receive pay increases that are influenced by price trends.

In addition to the economy, two other sets of variables cause federal spending to diverge from the plan presented by the president to Congress each January, almost nine months before the fiscal year starts and 21 months before it ends. Those categories are policy decisions and what the Office of Management and Budget calls "re-estimates" or variation in the rate at which program monies are disbursed.

Policy decisions are made by Congress and the president. Congress has been adopting its own budget for several years in the form of spring and autumn budget resolutions for the coming fiscal year. The lawmakers have the ultimate power to withhold funds and sometimes, as in the case of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor, to force the executive branch to make expenditures the president opposes. About $15 billion of supplemental 1980 appropriations for a miscellany of programs are pending in Congress now.

In fiscal 1980, there have been two outstanding examples of presidential policy decisions that boosted spending after the budget was drafted, for energy programs and to respond to Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. They were:

- $2.2 billion of appropriations for the new Energy Security Corp., which will support synthetic fuels development, and lesser sums for other energy programs. Not all of these monies would be spent in 1980.
- Aid to Pakistan and the purchase of grains denied to the Soviet Union, both in reaction to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. Of the $400 million of proposed aid for Pakistan, $180 million is to be spent in 1980. Supporting grain prices in the face of the partial embargo will cost $2 billion by Sept. 30, officials said.

Carter Speech Is Derided By Russia, Backed by U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP) — The Russians today described as absurd President Carter's claim in his State of the Union speech last night that the Gulf area is a sphere of vital interest to the United States. The British warmly greeted Mr. Carter's speech.

In a Washington-dated dispatch, Tass said Mr. Carter emphasized "the claims of the U.S. administration to the 'right' to interfere in the internal affairs of other states which possess raw materials or line on oil-supply routes."

In other reaction, an official in Tokyo said that the Japanese government respected the United States for its stance, and Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock saw a new U.S. resolve in the State of the Union message.

The Italian press gave prominent play to Mr. Carter's speech, and the Chinese news agency also reported on it at length.

Tass said that Mr. Carter had arbitrarily proclaimed the Gulf area as a sphere of vital interest.

Gromyko Comments

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko was quoted as saying at a Kremlin luncheon today:

"The wave of shameless slander and falsehoods about the events in Afghanistan is only a means of diverting attention from the subversive, aggressive actions of imperialist circles and hegemonists in the area of the Middle East and South Asia."

Mr. Gromyko apparently referred to the United States and China, which have pledged some parallel actions to counter the Soviet move in Afghanistan.

The foreign minister also criticized "some people in Iran" for expressing concern about the Soviet forces in Afghanistan. He charged that "imperialist special services" had fabricated charges about "the Soviet Union's alleged sinister intentions with respect to Iran."

Britain announced that it would suspend high-level and ministerial contacts with the Soviet Union, cancel military exchanges and beam more radio broadcasts into Russia and Afghanistan.

Foreign Office spokesman David Brightly welcomed the buildup of U.S. military strength.

The British Broadcasting Corp. led newscasts today with lengthy extracts from the speech. BBC radio news described the speech as "a new and powerful warning to the Russians," and the BBC's Washington correspondent, Clive Small, called it "the most powerful speech of Mr. Carter's presidency."

Italian Press

The Italian press generally gave front-page play to the message, printing most of the significant remarks without comment. The Communist Party organ l'Unita printed only a few lines on inside pages.

A Foreign Ministry official in Tokyo said the Japanese government highly respects the United States for its "resolute determination" to check the Soviet advance into the Middle East.

"Japan expects the United States to play the role of the leader for the Western world to achieve world peace," said the spokesman, asking not to be identified.

In Peking, the Chinese news agency reported the speech at length, leading with Mr. Carter's vow to repel any outside attempt to gain control of the Gulf region, but did not comment on it.

Mr. Peacock, the Australian foreign minister, said the speech embodied a new resolve which marked the end of a troubled period in American history and demonstrated the vitality of the United States to renew itself in the face of new challenges.

In Reaction to Sakharov Case

U.S. Scientist Sees Soviet Exchanges Cut

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) — The president of the National Academy of Sciences said yesterday that the arrest and apparent exiling of Andrei Sakharov to a provincial Soviet city had raised strong doubts that U.S.-Soviet scientific exchanges could continue.

In a sharply worded statement, Dr. Philip Handler said that the Soviet actions against Mr. Sakharov, the Soviet Union's leading political dissenter, "can only be regarded as a challenge to further cooperation and an act of deliberate ill will" toward American scientists.

State Department officials predicted yesterday that the arrest and exile of Mr. Sakharov might offend more intellectuals in the United States and abroad than the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

Trial Feared

In addition, several high-ranking officials expressed concern yesterday that Soviet authorities may have decided to put Mr. Sakharov on trial for treason.

They said an article yesterday in Izvestia, the government newspaper, that called him a traitor and alleged that he had revealed military secrets inside the American Embassy may indicate plans to try to implicate U.S. diplomats in the case.

Dr. Handler, who is in Peking as part of a high-ranking scientific delegation, issued his statement through his Washington office.

In it, he recalled that in September, 1973, when Mr. Sakharov was being attacked by Soviet authorities, he had sent a statement to Moscow warning that "harassment or detention of Sakharov will have severe effects on the relationships between the scientific communities" of the two countries.

"That statement is as true today as it was then, and I sense we are in grave times," Dr. Handler said.

The resignation Tuesday of Vladimir Kirillin, who had been co-chairman of the Joint Soviet-American Commission for Science and Technology, increased the concern, Dr. Handler said.

"Deplorable as is the exile of academician Sakharov, even more ominous is the signal that the forces of moderation and reason within the Soviet community of science are being stilled in a time of international tension," he said.

In the summer of 1978, when dissidents Yuri Orlov and Anatoly Shcharansky were jailed, many American scientists refused to take part in any exchanges with the Soviet Union, and about 2,500 continue to refuse to participate until the two are freed.

As a result of a series of Soviet-U.S. agreements, most of them signed in 1972 and 1973, thousands of scientists and others have been involved in exchanges.

Because of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the United States has suspended many high-level contacts. The meetings of three joint Soviet-American committees on agriculture, health and housing, scheduled for this month and next, have been postponed indefinitely.

Work on a major scientific project dealing with more efficient study of coal-burning was put off, and the cultural and scientific exchange agreement was allowed to lapse.

The United States, however, exempted regular exchanges of scientists and scholars from the freeze. But the Sakharov case may lead to suspension of many of them, officials said.

Officials of the National Academy said that a few scientific meetings were planned for coming months, but there had been no decision on whether to go ahead with them.

No important cultural exchanges are planned and no tours of large performing arts groups are scheduled in either direction.

French Envoy Cuts Short Soviet Visit Over Sakharov

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT) — Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the former French prime minister and present president of the National Assembly, cut short an official visit to the Soviet Union rather than appear to condone the internal exile of dissident Andrei Sakharov, the French leader said on his return to Paris last night.

Today, in another show of French disagreement with Moscow, Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet reiterated the official position that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was inadmissible, and expressed reservations over Soviet explanations as conveyed to Paris today by First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgi Kornienko.

Mr. Chaban-Delmas arrived in Moscow on Monday and conferred for an hour and 40 minutes with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on Tuesday. French sources said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was discussed at length. The visit was supposed to include visits to Volgograd, Baku and Leningrad after Moscow.

'Role of Its Own'

Last night Mr. Chaban-Delmas said he went to Moscow intending to intercede for several political detainees, but developments in the Sakharov case made this impossible. As an official guest, he said, he could not speak out without interfering in internal Soviet affairs. "But neither could I keep silent and appear to condone a striking consequence of a system that is definitely not our system. It was not the place for me to be at present, whence my return."

At the same time Mr. Chaban-Delmas stressed French concern to save detente and avoid a return to the Cold War. France "has a role of its own to play to avert war and preserve the essentials," he said in his statement after his return.

He said that he and Mr. Brezhnev noted French-Soviet disagreement on Afghanistan. Nevertheless, he went on, full explanations should be exchanged on all aspects of the international situation, and it was for this reason that Mr. Kornienko came to Paris on the same plane last night.

Mr. Kornienko met Mr. Francois-Poncet today, after which the French minister repeated criticism of the Afghan intervention as a serious threat to the achievements of detente. As for the Soviet promise to withdraw from Afghanistan when circumstances permit, Mr. Francois-Poncet indicated regret that the timetable and other details of withdrawal remained unknown.

Mr. Kornienko arrived amid a barrage of protest statements by French political leaders against the banishment of Mr. Sakharov. These included an open letter to Mr. Brezhnev that 30 French Communists made public last night.

One of the more prominent signers, Rene Andrieu, wrote in the party newspaper L'Humanite today: "It is not by moving Sakharov away from Moscow that Soviet authorities will eliminate the reasons why a number of [Soviet] intellectuals are in conflict with the leadership."

Peking Says Shift Of Chen Routine

PEKING, Jan. 24 (AP) — Chen Xilian, who has been replaced as commander of Peking military units, retains his other posts as vice premier and member of the Communist Party Politburo, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman, replying to a query, said appointment of Qin Jiwei, formerly political commissar, as the new commander was a routine work transfer. The change was disclosed yesterday.

Mr. Chen reportedly has not been a close supporter of Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping. Since Mr. Deng regained high position in 1977 after twice being purged by the party's radicals, a number of those at odds with him have been removed from key posts but allowed to keep other high titles.

California Quake Injures Workers At Nuclear Center

LIVERMORE, Calif., Jan. 24 (UPI) — An earthquake measuring 5.5 on the Richter scale strongly jolted much of northern California today, causing damage east of San Francisco Bay and injuring workers at a nuclear research laboratory. There were no immediate reports of deaths or serious injuries.

Police said six persons were admitted to Valley Memorial Hospital in Livermore. Two dozen employees of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, a nuclear research facility where hundreds of workers were evacuated, were treated for minor injuries. Officials said an initial check showed no damage to nuclear storage facilities.

Nuclear research at the lab includes the use of plutonium, a target of protest by anti-nuclear groups because of the proximity of the lab to known earthquake faults. Officials have said that the facility can withstand earthquake effects and poses no danger to the public.

Spanish Court Gives American 19 Years

SARAGOSSA, Spain, Jan. 24 (UPI) — A provincial court today sentenced an U.S. Air Force sergeant to 19 years in prison for stabbing a teen-age Spanish girl to death.

Tech. Sgt. Kenneth Beador, 33, of Nashville, Tenn., was tried on a charge of homicide in the April 4, 1978, death of Maria Yago Lopez, 17. According to testimony, Beador stabbed the girl 14 times during an argument over her relations with his estranged wife.

U.S. Calls Off Troop Alert Caused by Soviet Exercise

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (NYT) — For a few days last week, U.S. troops here were placed on alert after reports that Soviet Army convoys had temporarily held up traffic on the city's access route to West Germany.

The alert was called off when Army intelligence and U.S. diplomats determined that the Soviet troop movement fit into earlier exercise patterns and did not pose a special threat, but the brief flare-up served as a reminder of the outpost city's vulnerable position at a time of international tension.

Yet, West Berlin so far has remained virtually unaffected by the confrontation between the superpowers over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

"Everything is normal in Berlin, you might almost say it is exceptionally quiet," a ranking U.S. diplomat said a few days ago. He added that the Russians seemed intent on keeping a low profile to retain what they consider peace and quiet in Central Europe at a time of tension elsewhere.

Conspicuous Absence

Another Western official observed that diplomats from Moscow's embassy in East Berlin, usually eager to show their presence at social gatherings and official functions in the western half of the city, have kept away conspicuously since the beginning of the year. "Maybe they do not want to face embarrassing questions about Afghanistan, or else they are waiting for new instructions," he said.

The Soviet troop movement last week across the superhighway linking Berlin with West Germany caused initial alarm because previous stoppages on the access routes generally have served as signals of renewed Soviet pressure.

This time, it turned out, Soviet tanks and trucks were crossing the East-West highway near the East German city of Magdeburg from south to north. Within about 30 minutes the troop movement was completed and normal traffic was allowed to resume.

"We found that every January the Russians take their tanks and trucks to training areas in northern East Germany for army driving exercises," a U.S. official said. "There was nothing out of the ordinary this time."

Rightists Plan Rally In Barcelona Sunday

BARCELONA, Jan. 24 (AP) — Informed sources say strong police precautions will be taken to prevent clashes between rightist and leftist demonstrators when leaders of extreme rightist parties from France, Italy and Spain meet in Barcelona Saturday and Sunday.

A rightist rally is planned for Sunday despite leftist protests. Party leaders expected include Pascal Gauchon, of the French party Forces Nouvelles, Giorgio Almirante, of the Italian Social Movement, and Blas Pinar, of the Spanish movement Fuerza Nueva.

Carter Says U.S. Will Use Force to Defend Interests

(Continued from Page 1)

has taken in response to the Iranian and Afghan crises, renewed registration for the draft would be the most politically risky since it would affect millions of Americans.

Overall, the speech laid down a new, hard-line U.S. stance against future Soviet expansion that reflected the administration's anger and disillusionment over the Soviet action in Afghanistan last month.

It was advertised in some quarters earlier as containing a new "Carter Doctrine," and that is what the president's declaration of an American vital interest in the Gulf region is likely to become known as in the future.

Election Politics

Coming at the beginning of a presidential election year, the speech was also a crucial political statement by a president who has seen his popularity rise dramatically since the Nov. 4 takover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, where 50 Americans remain hostage.

Two-thirds of his speech was devoted to foreign policy issues, particularly the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, which he said "could pose the most serious threat to world peace since the Second World War."

His discussion of domestic issues dealt almost exclusively with a demand for passage of energy legislation, which he said is necessary to free the United States from "our dependence on foreign oil [that] is a clear and present danger to our national security."

Mr. Carter called on Americans to save energy and pledged to continue reducing the federal deficit and eventually to balance the budget.

He also said he would hold U.S. oil imports this year below 8.2 million barrels a day and would enforce that policy with the imposition of an import fee if necessary. If serious oil shortages arise this year, he said, "I will not hesitate to impose mandatory gasoline rationing."

On the Iranian crisis, the president reiterated U.S. policy that "we will never yield to blackmail," and he warned Iranian leaders that the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan poses "the real danger to their nation."

"If the American hostages are harmed, a severe price will be paid," he said. "We will never rest until every one of the victims is released."

Mr. Carter reserved his toughest remarks for the Soviet Union, which he accused of using "its great military power against a relatively defenseless nation."

"Verbal condemnation is not enough," the president said. "The Soviet Union must pay a concrete price for its aggression . . . The Soviet Union must realize that its decision to use military force in Afghanistan will be costly to every political and economic relationship it values."

Mr. Carter reaffirmed his belief that, "with Soviet invading forces in Afghanistan, neither the American people nor I will support sending an Olympic team to Moscow" this summer. On Sunday, the president asked the U.S. Olympic Committee to boycott the Moscow games if Soviet troops are not withdrawn from Afghanistan by Feb. 20 and the International Olympic Committee refuses to move or postpone the games.

Declaring that "the 1980s have been born in turmoil and change," Mr. Carter said "it has never been more clear that the state of our nation depends on the state of the world. And tonight as through our generation, freedom and peace in the world depend on the strength of the American union."

'Strategic Importance'

The Soviet thrust into Afghanistan "is of great strategic importance," Mr. Carter said. The Persian Gulf region, he noted, contains "more than two-thirds of the world's exportable oil and now is under the gravest threat from the Russians."

He appealed for cooperation from U.S. allies and nations in the Gulf region: "This situation demands collective efforts to meet this new threat to security in the Persian Gulf and southwest Asia. It demands the participation of those who rely on oil from the Persian Gulf and are concerned with world peace and stability. And it demands consultation and close cooperation with countries in the area which might be threatened."

Meeting the challenge, Mr. Carter said, "will take national diplomatic and political will, economic sacrifice and, of course, military capability. We must do what is the best that is in us to preserve the security of this crucial region."

He reaffirmed his commitment to nuclear arms control and human rights. But these once top priority issues for his administration were pushed into the background as he dealt with the developments in southwest Asia.

Sakharov Tells 'Sportsmen' To Demand Soviet Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

der Ginsburg warned that the Kremlin's troops "one day will surround the White House" if Soviet aggression abroad is not checked. Mr. Ginsburg, who left the Soviet Union nine months ago for exile in the United States, said in an interview that the Soviet march into Afghanistan would not satisfy Moscow's thirst for expansion.

"The next attack is certain to come," Mr. Ginsburg said in an interview with the West German weekly, Quick. "The aggression in the Middle East and in Africa will continue, for the Soviet nature is an aggressive nature and will remain so."

"If they are not stopped, then one day [they] will surround the White House."

The Soviet dissident, a friend of Mr. Sakharov, said the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was a defensive attack — a show of strength to Soviet citizens. "The men in the Kremlin constantly have to show their might to maintain their power," he added.

The interview did not mention Mr. Sakharov's arrest since it was conducted three weeks ago, a spokeswoman for Quick said.

Meanwhile, the Madrid followup to the Helsinki and Belgrade conferences on security and cooperation in Europe, scheduled for next November, could be delayed unitil the spring of 1981, according to Spanish diplomatic sources in Madrid, although at an official level the Spanish government says that the 35-nation meeting will go ahead as planned.

At an official dinner Tuesday night for visiting Greek Foreign Minister Giorgios Rallis, Spanish External Affairs Minister Marcelino Oreja said: "We firmly believe that international order can be restored and that peace is still possible. It is with this hope that the preparation of the [Madrid] conference is going ahead."

But the sources said that Spain would be prepared to postpone or cancel the conference should circumstances make this necessary although the decision has to be a consensus of all participants.

Egypt and Israel Agree on Joint Sinai Policing

CAIRO, Jan. 24 (AP) — Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said today that Egypt and Israel have agreed on a system for joint policing of the Sinai buffer zone. He did not give details.

Gen. Ali, at an airport news conference before Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman left for Israel after three days of talks, said that the system had gone into effect in certain areas from which Israel already had withdrawn, such as El Arish in northern Sinai and the Mount Sinai area in the south, and that the role of U.S. troops in monitoring the 250-mile-long zone also had been agreed upon.

The daily Jerusalem Post reported yesterday that Egypt and Israel each would establish eight lookout posts along the border and that the United States will run supervisory flights and a Sinai field mission, but that no move has been made to send the expected 200 troops to aid the joint supervision effort.

Gen. Ali also said that he and Mr. Weizman had agreed that, beginning Saturday, a route open to travelers between Egypt and Israel would run from the northern tip of the Sinai at Rafah in the Gaza Strip, through El Arish, then south to the town of Qantara on the East Bank of the Suez Canal.

The end of the first phase of Israel's military withdrawal from the Sinai is to be completed tomorrow, leaving Egypt with two-thirds of the 25,000-square-mile desert peninsula. The remaining third is to be turned over to Egypt in 1982.

House Backs President On Boycott of Olympics

(Continued from Page 1)

Olympics. But a spokesman for R.T.B. Olympic Travel Ltd. said today that the company had already frozen all Games funds still in the United States.

A spokesman for New York State Attorney General Robert Abrams said 10,700 people have already paid R.T.B. about $14 million for accommodations, airline tickets and tickets to the Games.

The company is the sole agent designated by the U.S. Olympic Committee to handle tickets for Moscow. The spokesman for Mr. Abrams said that half of $14 million has already gone to the Soviet government, and travel company officials do not know if they can get that back. About 1,000 persons have asked R.T.B. for refunds, he said.

In another development, the television network NBC, which has already spent $63 million toward its coverage of the Moscow Games, has withdrawn from negotiations for the 1984 Winter Olympics to be held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

NBC outbid its rivals four years ago when it agreed to pay $87 million for U.S. broadcast rights to the Moscow Games. Of the money that it has already spent, 90 percent can be recovered under an insurance policy with Lloyd's of London if the Games are not held or if the United States does not participate, according to network executives.

Quake in Eastern Sicily

MESSINA, Sicily, Jan. 24 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake shook eastern Sicily late yesterday. No damage or injuries were reported. The 6-second shock, measuring 4.3 on the Richter Scale, was felt in Messina, Catania and Syracuse.

West German Driver Killed in Afghanistan

KABUL, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — One of two West German truck drivers ambushed in Afghanistan on the main road from Pakistan to Kabul Sunday has been found dead, West German Embassy sources said today. There was no word on the fate of the other man.

In Peshawar, Pakistan, earlier today, Western diplomats said that both men probably had been kidnapped after the ambush. The heavy trucks apparently fell into a rebel ambush. They were found Monday, burned and looted.

Fire Hits Belfast Opera

BELFAST, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Fire today damaged one of Northern Ireland's most famous buildings, the Belfast Grand Opera House.

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A Calls Engine Mount DC-10 Basically Sound

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By Richard Witkin

SHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) e Federal Aviation Adminis- said yesterday that the de- f the DC-10 engine mount sically sound but that modest es were needed to prevent the f maintenance damage that the American Airlines crash cago last May.

r a six-month study of the ure of the jumbo jet's engine , or pylon, the agency took steps to require adoption of anges "as soon as practicable added measure of safety."

lso moved to ease stringent -inspection rules that have in effect since July 13, when ler that had grounded the na- DC-10 fleet for 38 days was

a separate action growing out ad DC-10 inquiry, the FAA nced yesterday that it had ex- a $300,000 civil penalty from McDonnell Douglas Corp., r of the jumbo jet, in connec- ith DC-10 production. Specif- *the fine was to settle claims* he manufacturer had "main- l a defective quality assurance am" in production of pylons.

e agency emphasized, however, he production defects involved d to other DC-10s than the nvolved in the Chicago acci- and were not a factor in that dy.

e crash occurred last May 25. plane was just lifting off at re International Airport when ft underwing pylon gave way he flew off, causing the aircraft l sharply to the left. It crashed t a mile from the runway, kill- 73 persons, the largest death ver in a U.S. crash.

Safety Board Verdict

e FAA's pronouncement that ylon design was sound, and its est proposal for design ges, prompted speculation that gency was challenging the ver- on the crash handed down by National Transportation Safety d.

e board ruled in December improper pylon maintenance led to failure of the structure thereby precipitated the crash. it also listed several contribut- actors, including the following: rability of the pylon design to tenance damage; vulnerability ne design of the hydraulically ated system of leading-edge , and deficiencies of the FAA monitoring maintenance and 10 operations.

sked about any divergence be- n the two agencies, the head of FAA, Langhorne Bond, said e was plenty of blame to go und and that there was "no ex- batory flavor" to anything in his report. In fact, there were no out contradictions in the re- s from the two agencies.

n the other hand, it was the of several safety experts that rday's report probably came n harder on American Airlines its maintenance, and softer on manufacturer and the aviation nistration, than had the safety d.



United Press International

Costantin Patruska peers from his container in Genoa.

Romanian Sails to Italy in Cargo Of U.S. Freighter, Seeks Asylum

GENOA, Jan. 24 (AP) — A 26-year-old Romanian man, dazed and weak after spending five days hidden in sealed container aboard a U.S. freighter, sought political asylum here today, police sources said.

Costantin Patruska, of Bucharest, lived in complete darkness and consumed only bread and water until the ship reached here last night, the sources said.

Mr. Patruska began pounding on the container and screaming for help when workmen began loading cargo here this morning.

Mr. Patruska went aboard the 26,406-ton Lash Atlantico at the Romanian port of Costanta and hid himself in a container half-filled with carpets.

The sources said he hoped to go to the United States.

Reverses Findings of 4 Years Ago

Study Says Alcoholics Can't Learn to Drink

By Lois Timnick

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 24 (LAT) — Most alcoholics cannot learn to drink moderately, according to an unreleased study by the Rand Corporation in a reversal of conclusions it announced four years ago.

The earlier study said that some alcoholics could resume drinking.

The new study, done by the same researchers for the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, says that fewer than 8 percent of alcoholics are successful at controlled drinking (not more than four drinks a day) after four years, and that the relapse rate among controlled drinkers is higher than among those who chose to abstain from alcohol. The earlier study said that the relapse rate for those who drank was no higher than for those who abstained.

The findings, according to Loran Archer, executive assistant to the director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse, show that "those who were dependent [on alcohol] cannot go back to normal drinking. . .The previous finding does not stand up over this period of time."

The study, which is to be officially released next week, involved a sample of nearly 800 persons who were among the 1,304 persons included in the first study.

It found that, after four years, more than half the survivors — nearly 15 percent of those involved died during the study — showed symptoms of alcohol dependence such as tremors, blackouts or loss of control, or consequences such as liver disease, drunken-driving arrests, work problems or frequent arguments.

Less Than a Fourth

Fewer than one-fourth had been sober for a year or more.

Eighteen percent were found to be "drinking without [recent] problems," but of those only 8 percent reported drinking less than 2 ounces a day — a percentage that drops to 6 percent when corrected, the report says, for alcoholics' tendency to drink more than they admit.

The original study based its finding that "some alcoholics do return to normal drinking with no greater likelihood of relapse than alcoholics who choose permanent abstention" on a small sample of alcoholics. The abstainers and drinkers indeed showed identical relapse rates of 16 percent in that study — but the percentages represented 5 abstainers and 3 drinkers.

The new study largely avoids such pitfalls, comparing larger groups and applying more rigorous definitions and methodology. It finds that more than 73 percent of those with even one symptom of true alcoholism in the initial study were showing alcoholic symptoms or consequences after four years.

The researchers found that, while abstainers have a better chance of avoiding relapse than moderate drinkers, some alcoholics manage to drink without disastrous results.

The director of UCLA's Alcohol Research Center, however, called such conclusions misleading. "The ethical health professional will continue to do all he can to help his alcoholic patient to reach a state of permanent total abstinence," Dr. L. J. West said.

Other key findings of the report:

- The mortality rate among alcoholics in the study was nearly 15 percent, two and a half times that expected in a group of comparable age and racial distribution. More than half the deaths were directly related to alcohol — liver disease, accidents, suicides — and the rates were especially high for those under 40.
- For most, remission, either abstaining or drinking without symptoms or problems, was only temporary. Only one-fourth of the men who were in remission at the time of the earlier study were also in remission at the four-year followup.
- Abstention seemed to work best for older people who were highly dependent on alcohol when admitted to treatment, while non-problem drinking seemed to work for younger or unmarried people with lower dependence levels.
- Those who received the most treatment showed the highest remission rates, but type of treatment (in-patient vs. outpatient programs) did not appear to make a difference.
- At admission to treatment, nearly all the men reported symptoms of alcohol dependence, with an average consumption of 17 drinks a day. Four years later, the sample was drinking 60 percent to 80 percent less alcohol.
- Despite improvement in drinking behavior after treatment, the alcoholics showed little improvement in social adjustment as measured by marital functioning, occupational status, etc., although earnings and employment rose slightly. They also showed higher levels of depression, anxiety and dissatisfaction than the general population.

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IATA, Citing Fuel Costs, Proposes Increases Up to 13% on Cargo

60 Airlines to Seek Up to 12% Rise in Passenger Fares

From Agency Dispatches

GENEVA, Jan. 24 — Many of the world's airlines agreed today to seek increases of 8 to 12 percent on transatlantic passenger fares and 8 to 10 percent on trans-Pacific fares. The proposed increases, to meet higher fuel costs, would take effect April 1, and would need approval by governments.

The International Air Transport Association, the trade association of 103 airlines, also would ask the individual governments to decide whether to add the increases to bookings that have been made for flights after that date.

The association conference, attended by representatives of 60 international airlines, similarly adopted increases of between 6 and 13 percent in cargo rates for March 1, with those over the Atlantic and the Pacific set at 12 percent. These increases must also be approved by governments.

David Kyd, the IATA press spokesman, said that the highest increase for passengers probably would be on the route between Europe and North America, where airlines would be allowed to increase fares by as much as 12 percent. Although the average agreed for this route was 10 percent, Mr. Kyd said, airlines could add or subtract 2 percent "according to discretion." The fare between Europe and the Middle East also would be increased by the maximum, he said.

Rates between one European IATA member and another, however, would rise an average of 5 percent. The only exceptions to this, Mr. Kyd said, would be national airlines in countries that have strong currencies, including Lufthansa (West Germany) and Swissair. These lines would probably would opt for a slightly lower increase, he said.

On Europe-Africa routes, increases will be between 8 and 9 percent on passenger fares, and 10 percent on freight rates. Canada-Europe passenger fares will increase by 8 percent; cargo rates, 13 percent.

Worldwide, the proposed increases range between 5 and 10 percent, depending on the area, Mr. Kyd said.

Airlines in the United States generally do not participate in the fare-setting conferences because the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, the regulatory agency with jurisdiction over fares, disapproves of IATA's cartel-like practices. But because two nations are always involved in fare negotiations, a non-participating airline could be ordered to apply the increase when flying from an IATA member-country. Most airlines go along with the increases.

The airlines today also accepted a proposal by the IATA secretariat for a system of automatic fare adjustments every three months to recover fuel costs without having to call a full meeting. Cost increases of 1 to 3 percent would automatically be passed on to the customer; if between 4 and 6 percent, a mail vote would be taken among IATA member carriers; if above 6 percent, a new meeting would be called.

The new set of fares is the third sought by most of the airlines in the last year to meet rising fuel prices. The 1979 increases were said to have raised the worldwide average fare level by about 20 percent.

Fuel represents one-quarter of *airlines' current operating costs* — a figure that IATA expects may rise to one third by the middle of the year.

Spain Air Fare

MADRID, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Government sources said today that Spain is raising the cost of air, rail and highway travel tomorrow because of higher petroleum prices, with air fares to increase 23.5 per cent.

Seoul Takes Step Toward Talks Between Premiers of Two Koreas

SEOUL, Jan. 24 (NYT) — South Korea today proposed a meeting of high officials from North and South Korea on Feb. 6 to prepare for the first encounter between the premiers of the two governments since Korea was split in 1945 by a U.S.-Soviet agreement at the end of World War II.

South Korean Premier Shin Hyon Hwak made the proposal in a message to North Korean Premier Li Jong Ok that was handed over to North Korean officials at Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone. The letter responded to a proposal by North Korea on Jan. 12 for a meeting of premiers that used the formal name of South Korea — Republic of Korea — for the first time.

South Korean officials had indicated after receiving that message that Seoul's response would be positive. Today Mr. Shin's letter was addressed to the premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is the first time a South Korean official has used the formal name of North Korea in any official context.

"I believe it is indeed our historical mission that all we Koreans must prevent recurrence of war and consolidate peace in the fatherland in order to achieve peaceful unification," Mr. Shin said. He suggested a preparatory meeting with three delegates on each side led by a deputy minister. The venue can be Panmunjom "or a place to be agreed on by both sides."

Strike Cancels Pan Am Flights

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP) — Pan American World Airways ground crews, defying a judge's order, stayed off their jobs again today in a walkout that forced the cancellation of some domestic and international flights.

Pan Am said two overseas flights and four domestic flights were grounded in the strike yesterday by members of the Transport Workers Union. Miami-based National Airlines, which recently merged with Pan Am, canceled about 50 flights.

U.S. District Judge Henry Bramwell in Brooklyn issued an order late yesterday for the crews to return to work. However, a union official at Kennedy Airport said late yesterday that the local had received no instructions to end the walkout.

Pan Am said layoffs of 16 TWU members and 14 Teamsters in San Francisco and Seattle resulted from termination of all-freight B-747 service from those cities to London and the Orient, and had nothing to do with the merger.

Chinese Crops Lack Rain

PEKING, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Lack of rain is threatening the growth of winter crops, the Chinese press reported today. Northern and northeastern China are the most seriously affected.


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GE-Snecma Venture, Pratt & Whitney Win Aircraft Engine Contracts in U.S.

SHINGTON, Jan. 24 (NYT) joint venture between General ric and Snecma, the Paris- l aviation company, has red Pratt & Whitney, the lead- U.S. producer of aircraft en- in a competition to build new es for the Air Force's KC-135 tanker.

another development, Trans d Airlines yesterday an- ed a decision to buy 26 Pratt itney jet engines to power the w Boeing 767's that the airline ed last month.

Selection Factors

tt & Whitney, which defeated for the business by General ic, placed the value of the order, including spare parts,) million. If TWA exercises its to buy 10 more of the jumbo he value of the order would to more than $100 million. airline said it may need as as 45 of the planes by the end decade.

A spokesman for the airline said it considered several factors in its selection of the JT9D-7R4D over General Electric's CF6-80A. One of the strongest points in Pratt & Whitney's favor, he said, was the "commonality factor." TWA uses several types of Pratt engines but does not use any made by General Electric.

Air Force officials said the engine made by CFM International, the joint GE-Snecma venture, was selected in the process of awarding a $13.6-million contract to Boeing Military Aircraft Company, the prime contractor, to develop ways to fit the engine onto the KC-135. The CFM engine won over two engines by Pratt & Whitney.

Air Force officers said that another contract for procurement of the engines would be negotiated after a review next fall. They said that the Air Force has not yet determined how many of its 641 four-engine flying tankers will be fitted with the new engines.

Neither the Air Force nor General Electric would provide a cost estimate for the entire program. It seemed clear, however, that it could run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

The KC-135, also known as the Stratotanker, is a military version of the Boeing 707 transport. The flying tankers undertook refueling of B-52 bombers and other aircraft in Southeast Asia during the war in Vietnam. The new engine is intended to enable the tankers to lift off shorter runways, to increase payloads of fuel and to lengthen their range because they use fuel more efficiently.

Air Force officers said that the CFM engine was selected because it offers higher performance, lower costs over its life cycle and less impact on the environment, and is easier to support with spare parts, repairs and other logistics. The new engine is called the CFM56-1B1 turbofan.

Boeing Military Aircraft, in Wichita, Kan., is scheduled to install the first of the new engines in the flying tankers in 1982. When the entire program will be completed depends on how many of the tankers the Air Force decides to fit with new engines.

A spokesman for Pratt & Whitney said the company will now turn its attention to seeking business from the proposed new Air Force cargo plane known as the C-X.

U.S. Set to Sell Military-Support Gear to Chinese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (AP) — The Carter administration is prepared to sell certain military-support equipment to China, but has no plans to sell arms or weapons systems to that country, U.S. military officials said today.

A Defense Department official, who declined to be identified by name, called the change in U.S. policy "a small incremental change" and another step toward closer relations with China since normalization of relations.

"You cannot, however, take it out of the context of the world situation. The invasion of Afghanistan [by the Soviet Union] sped up or catalyzed the decision," the official said.

Defense Department spokesman Thomas Ross said such equipment could include trucks, communications gear and "certain types of early-warning radar." He said no decision has been made on what specific equipment might be sold nor what specifically the Chinese have requested.

Deng Calls for U.S.-China Unity

PEKING, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping today said China and the United States should "unite to deal seriously" with the ambitions of the Soviet Union.

"The 1980s will be a decade of troubles," Mr. Deng told a meeting of U.S. and Chinese scientists. "A clear proof of this is the Soviet Union's outrageous armed occupation of Afghanistan. In such circumstances, China needs to strengthen itself, and so do the United States and other countries in the world."

Tito Is Said To Be Back On the Job

BELGRADE, Jan. 24 (UPI) — President Tito, well enough just four days after his leg was amputated to return to politics, was greeted with "a real explosion of enthusiasm" by the Yugoslav people, the national press agency Tanjug reported today.

Marshal Tito, Tanjug said, held talks today with Vice President Lazar Kolisevski and other government officials to discuss both foreign and domestic developments. The 87-year-old held the discussions from a wheelchair in his room at a clinic in Ljubljana.

Tanjug also disclosed the name of the surgeon who performed the operation — 60-year-old Prof. Miro Kosak, described as one of Yugoslavia's top cardiovascular surgeons.

The clinic was reported to be flooded with calls from well-wishers, and the postal service said thousands of get-well cables had been sent to the marshal.

Meanwhile, the press agency also reported that Branko Maula, chief of staff of the Yugoslav army, and Col. Gen. Petar Gracanin, commander of the Belgrade area army, toured a number of units near Belgrade today and attended exercises of basic units carried out within the framework of basic combat training.

Tanjug said the exercises centered on anti-tank and anti-aircraft defense.

It was implied that these exercises were part of regular winter training exercises, but they also served to emphasize the fact that the Yugoslav Army and national civil defense operation has been on a low-level alert since Marshal Tito's illness.

Venezuela Lifts Oil Profits 72%

CARACAS, Jan. 24 (NYT) — Venezuela's state oil monopoly had record profits in 1979 of more than $2.5 billion, up 72 percent from the previous year, while the company's export sales totaled $13 billion, up by 52 percent, sources at the state oil company, Petroleos de Venezuela, disclosed yesterday.

Petroven, which took over Venezuela's giant oil industry in 1976 when all private oil companies were nationalized, also plans an investment budget this year of $1.98 billion, with $302 million earmarked for exploration, they said.

Company sources also said the country's crude production last year averaged 2.35 million barrels a day, up 9 percent from 1978, and that exports averaged about 2 MBD, up 7 percent.

EEC to Aid Pakistan

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — The European Common Market will give more than $20 million in aid to Pakistan to help it cope with Afghan refugees, market officials said today.

Cubans Dismiss Report of Castro Being in Gunfight

HAVANA, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Cuban officials have rejected as a fabrication a Venezuelan newspaper report that President Fidel Castro and his brother, Armed Forces Minister Raul Castro, were involved in a gunfight 12 days ago.

The report, published in the Venezuelan evening newspaper El Mundo on Tuesday, was absurd, the officials told foreign correspondents at a cocktail party last night. It did not deserve a formal denial, they said.

Diplomats in Havana were highly skeptical of the report, which said that one of President Castro's top aides in the Cuban revolution, Celia Sanchez, had been shot dead and the president wounded.

El Mundo said the gunfight followed an argument over whether Cuban troops should go to Afghanistan to support Soviet forces. Afterwards, Raul Castro had been dismissed as minister and had disappeared, it said.

Celia Sanchez died in a hospital 12 days ago after a long illness. Fidel and Raul Castro both attended her funeral and a photograph of them there was published in the Cuban press.

Swedish King Sets Visit

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24 (UPI) — King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden will visit Japan from April 14 to April 18, the Foreign Ministry said today.

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A Convict Dies ter Food Strike

NDON, Jan. 24 (UPI) — A ber of the Irish Republican serving 12 years in jail for ig bombs died last night after ill during a hunger strike, the Office said today.

rick Conlon, 56, staged the r strike in Wormwood Scrubs last month while serving a for conspiracy and possession losives. He developed respira- rouble.

nlon's son Gerald is serving a ntence for his part in a pub sion that killed seven persons.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, January 25, 1980

Twilight in Belgrade

To a disturbing degree, U.S. interests are often hostage to the political health of certain rulers. When the shah collapsed just a year ago, some of the vital premises of U.S. policy went down with him: the runaway revolution in Iran undoubtedly whetted the Soviet appetite for Afghanistan. And now the 87-year-old President Tito lies ill in Yugoslavia, and fresh uncertainties arise. Can Titoism survive its creator? Will stability in Eastern Europe pass with him?

* * *

The answers are conjectural. No one knows whether the Soviet Union is reconciled to the Yugoslav heresy and the national communism with which Tito infected communists in both halves of Europe. Belgrade's defiance in 1948 opened the way for the great schism between Moscow and Peking a decade later.

Yugoslavia's defection spelled the end to communist hopes in Greece, allowed Albania to pursue its own erratic course, helped inspire revolt in East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and emboldened Romania to evolve an independent foreign policy. Communists in Western Europe could hardly avoid being infected.

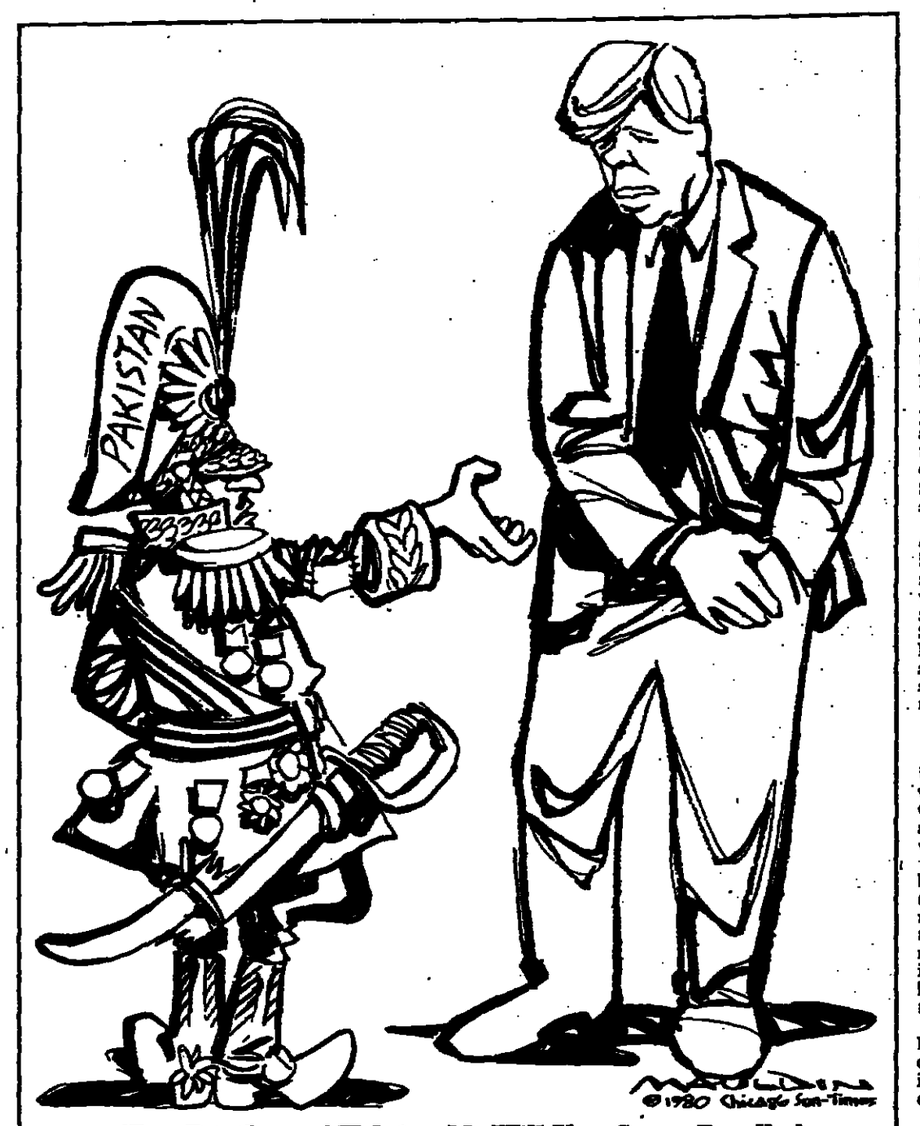
Two circumstances created Titoism: Only in Yugoslavia (and tiny Albania) did European communists come to power without the decisive help of the Soviet Army. And only in Yugoslavia did the West find the time and means to support a communist break with Moscow. That help was given partly because the Western Allies knew first-hand of the prowess of Tito's Partisans, the most formidable of liberation armies in occupied Europe in World War II.

But the main pillar of Yugoslav independence has been Marshal Tito himself. Sometimes a benevolent autocrat, sometimes a doctrinaire ideologue, he used his unchallenged power to weave Serbs, Croats and the rest of Yugoslavia's ethnic quilt into a closer federation. And with his freedom from Soviet dogma, he was able to sponsor a more liberal, more successful social system that fostered economic decentralization, moderated repression and finally gave Yugoslavs the freedom to travel and work in the West. By U.S. standards, Yugoslavia is a dictatorship; by Czechoslovak standards, it is a paradise.

Will it last? Will ethnic separatism and Soviet meddling threaten Yugoslav independence? There is no clear line of succession, and the marshal's most conspicuous fault has been disregard for his mortality. His party, unlike his country, is rigid, as Milovan Djilas has trenchantly argued.

What Washington can do is make clear that Soviet acceptance of Yugoslav independence in 1955 belongs as much to the East-West balance as U.S. acceptance of Communist Cuba in 1962. That is linkage Moscow should understand, and Belgrade will welcome.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'The Privilege of Helping Me Will You Cost a Bundle.'

An Era of Shifts In World Power

By Frances FitzGerald

NEW YORK — The hostages in Iran loom larger than life in the U.S. psyche, for they have come to symbolize a loss of U.S. power in the world.

Coupled with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, their continuing captivity raises a question and demands an explanation: Has U.S. power declined, and if so, why?

The politicians campaigning this year will no doubt give one of two answers: One, U.S. power has not really declined, or, two, that it has declined but only as a result of U.S. failure to use strong enough measures in defense of its interests.

It will be the brave politician indeed who will say that U.S. power in the Third World has declined since World War II, that the decline was inevitable, and that it does not stem from U.S. policy failures or Soviet successes — though these have occasionally contributed. Such an answer is not psychologically satisfactory, but it is the truth of the matter.

Astride the Rubble

Just after World War II, the United States dominated the whole world outside of the Soviet bloc and China. Small wonder, for it stood astride the rubble of the developed world.

Since then, Europe and Japan have become the economic centers they were bound to be. Further, as a result of the success of industrialization in the non-Communist world, a number of Third World countries, including the oil-producing ones, have entered the economic competition.

The new economic facts of life have, of course, been widely discussed, but there is another change in the international picture that is quite as significant.

The past 30 years, but particularly the past decade, have seen an increasing politicization of Third World societies and the involvement of larger and larger numbers of people in national and international politics. This political development is in most cases bound up with the achievement of a real, as against a purely formal, decolonization.

Out of Colonies

When the imperial powers pulled out of their colonies after World War II, they in most cases turned over government authority to the traditional ruling elites — royal families, landed aristocracies or mandarin generals — which had served their interests.

As the United States took over the strategic role of the European powers, it assumed their tutelary role as well. In return for economic concessions, diplomatic and sometimes military support, it shored up these elites and protected them from internal and external enemies. Some of these elites — those of Chiang Kai-shek, King Farouk of Egypt, and the Emperor Bao Dai of Vietnam — succumbed fairly quickly to revolutions or military coups; a very few found constitutional means to share power; the rest hung on, attempting at once to consolidate their power and increase it by the work of "modernization."

But for this latter group, the most faithful "allies" of the United States, there was a contradiction involved: "Modernization" — whether it meant the building of roads or factories or a really efficient secret police — inevitably cut into the social fabric that supported them. The peasants, who had blamed the village headmen or the heavens for their troubles, came to the cities and learned how to curse their governments and the United States.

Final Erosion

The 1970s saw the final erosion of many of these elites as well as the fall of an extraordinary number of dictators of all political stripes. Consider the rebellions and/or the rise of mass political movements in Iran, Ethiopia, Pakistan, South Vietnam, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa and Nigeria (not to speak of Spain, Portugal and Greece), and the 1970s must seem to be the most revolutionary of all decades.

The replacement of elites by mass politics has not brought democracy, social justice or even peace to all countries (the Khmer Rouge uprising is surely the worst case in point). How could it when many Third World societies remain in states of profound economic dislocation and cultural change? It has, however, made these societies more nationalistic, more self-centered and more resistant to manipulation from the outside.

The revolutions of the 1970s have disordered the world and created conditions for a new and more dangerous struggle between the superpowers. That the United States cannot control the world does not mean that the Soviet Union can. The Russians have not succeeded in dominating any country they have not occupied by military force. The invasion of Afghanistan is but another proof of their failure. That invasion, furthermore, signals a turning point in the ideological competition, for with the General Assembly vote that "strongly deplored" the intervention and called for withdrawal, the Third World has demonstrated that it no longer considers the Soviet Union the "natural ally" of revolutionary regimes.

Frances FitzGerald, who has worked as a journalist in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Caribbean, wrote this article for The New York Times.

Why Belfast Mourns

Whatever the prosaic official verdict, in Belfast they are saying Anne Maguire died of a broken heart. She was found at home on Monday, an apparent suicide, her death caused by knife wounds. She had reasons for despair. She lived in a province where the sacrifice of innocents has been commonplace for a decade. Four years ago, an out-of-control car killed Mrs. Maguire's three little children. A dead IRA gunman was at the wheel; he had been shot by pursuing British soldiers. So great was the revulsion that two Catholic women, one related to Mrs. Maguire, founded a nonsectarian peace movement. Their work earned a Nobel Peace Prize but no real peace. The lesions remain unhealed, a half-forgotten tragedy in a world distracted by other matters.

The renewed mourning in Belfast adds urgency to a conference, now under way, which the British have called in the hope of reaching a political settlement. New circumstances have qualified the prevailing gloom about the talks.

The first is the surprisingly pragmatic attitude of the Rev. Ian Paisley, the hardest of hardliners among the Protestant majority in Northern Ireland. When other Protestant leaders chose to boycott the conference, Paisley announced that for his part he was willing to discuss new government arrangements that would assure rights of the Catholic minority.

Paisley, true enough, is capable of flipping overnight to his familiar "no surrender" posture. But if an agreement is reached, Northern Ireland could again enjoy regional self-government, as it did before the violence forced the suspension of its parliament in 1972. And the province's likely leader would be Paisley himself, though he would be an incongruous interlocutor between half a million Catholics and a million Protestants. The catch is that Paisley will not countenance any talk of uniting Northern Ireland with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic.

It also happens that the Republic has a new premier, Charles Haughey, who in 1970 was tried and acquitted on charges of gunrunning for the Irish Republican Army. On the record, Haughey may seem an unlikely partner in the British peacemaking effort. But as premier, he has so far said little about Northern Ireland. As a hardliner, he is like Paisley in one vital respect — he cannot be easily out-flanked by extremists in his own camp.

* * *

Is it conceivable that the Irish premier can find some reconciling formula that Paisley, the Catholic leadership of Northern Ireland and the British government can all support? A very long shot, perhaps, but no longer entirely out of the question. Many Americans, already deeply troubled by the endless bloodshed, will be moved by Mrs. Maguire's death. Their voices can help strengthen London's and Dublin's resolve to widen this thin opening toward peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Little More Guidelining

The White House is now going through the exquisitely delicate process of defining a fair limit to wage increases over the coming year. The key word is "fair." If most people think the guideline too low, it will quickly be trampled in labor negotiations. If it is too high, it accelerates inflation. Last year the administration set its guideline for wage increases at 7 percent a year, on the assumption that the inflation in consumer prices would fall below that rate as the year went on. Instead, of course, the rate rose to 13 percent last winter and has stuck there ever since. So what's a fair guideline now?

The President's Pay Advisory Committee suggests that it falls in a range of 7.5 percent to 9.5 percent a year. A guideline set there would, among other things, remind Americans that the average pay won't keep up with the rise in the Consumer Price Index this year — and that it isn't reasonable to expect pay to keep up.

That's because a lot of the current inflation is coming from outside the national economy. When the price of foreign oil increases, or when the exchange value of the dollar falls, total U.S. wealth is diminished. It is impossible to enable everyone to catch up with his previous purchasing power. To the extent that some people succeed, they have merely shifted the loss onto someone else. The process of passing those losses around through U.S. society is a large part of the present inflation.

But wages are not to blame for the past year's surge of inflation. Wages have not been leading prices. It's the other way around. Wage restraint has helped greatly in holding down the social damage caused by that inflation, and the purpose of the guideline is to maintain that restraint.

The guideline gives the White House a standard against which it can denounce especially dangerous violations of the general pattern — the kind of spectacularly high settlement that induces unions to begin competing with each other. The new guideline proposes a range, rather than a specific figure. That kind of calculated fuzziness can be attributed to the advisory committee's chairman, John T. Dunlop, who always prefers to leave a little room for maneuver. The Dunlop method leaves the administration with a degree of discretion in deciding who is to be labeled, and assailed, as a violator. It's a wise choice of tactics for anyone who believes that inflation will continue at high rates for quite a long time. The politicians' job now is to try to preserve a habit of moderation in wages while the United States absorbs price increases that neither politicians nor anyone else can control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Threatened U.S. Lifeline

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Arnold Toynbee, the British historian, wrote poignantly of civilizations that had "paid the penalty of extinction for their failure to respond" to changing conditions that curtailed their food supply. If the United States and other non-communist states are to avoid "the penalty of extinction," we must urgently respond to changes that threaten our supply of energy, which to an industrial society is as vital as food.

In the years immediately following World War II, we Americans derived our energy from indigenous sources — coal from our own soil and oil from our own wells. Western Europe was also lagely self-sufficient, relying on its own coal and gettting only 18 percent of its energy from imported fuel. But all that changed in the 1950s. With the discovery of vast new oil reservoirs in the Gulf area promising an apparently unlimited supply of low-cost fuel, we recklessly expanded our energy consumption, substituting oil and natural gas for other, less convenient fuels, while the Western European nations systematically transformed their energy base from coal to oil.

Assumptions

In taking it for granted that the Gulf area would meet our fuel needs indefinitely, we relied on four assumptions.

The first was that the primitive oil-producing countries in that area would be neither willing nor able to use their oil production as political leverage. Though we were able to cope with half-hearted embargoes in 1956 and 1967 by increasing exports from Texas and Venezuela, we could no longer call on large reserve production when oil was cut off in 1973. Today an embargo could prove devastating.

The second assumption was that the Gulf states and other Third World producers could not muster the disciplined bargaining power to increase oil prices. How could we have been so credulous?

The third assumption was that the oil-producing governments would remain sufficiently stable to avoid the political interruption of production. Of course, no one foresaw the shah's overthrow.

The fourth assumption was that the Gulf could be kept outside the Soviet sphere of influence. Yet the Red Army's seizure of Afghanistan has now raised the nightmare question: How can we effectively prevent the Russians from gaining control of the Gulf's eastern littoral?

Thus the West's vital oil supplies are no longer secure. But how will we respond? Will we be like the Athenians who faced up to the challenge of changed conditions or the Mayans who did not? So far we have behaved like sleepwalkers. Though gnawing angrily at the energy problem for five years, we have not bitten into it, even though time is clearly not on our side. Not only must we stop feckless yammering and drastically reduce our dependence on Middle Eastern oil, we must prepare with equal urgency to meet the political and military realities that menace supplies during the adjustment period.

Whatever the Soviet long-ranged objectives in mounting its big Afghanistan invasion — and we can only speculate about it — Moscow would not have accepted such high political costs were it not playing for high stakes. Since the highest possible stakes would be dominance of the Gulf through which half the world's oil flows, we must act on the prudent hypothesis that, by seizing Afghanistan, the Russians are positioning themselves to pick up the pieces of an Iranian nation sliding inexorably toward ethnic fragmentation, coups and chaos.

To keep brutal Soviet hands off the West's coronary artery, we must urgently rebuild the U.S. military competence and establish an effective presence in the area. We must reinstate the draft because the U.S. volunteer army is in no shape for a serious struggle, rapidly expand our airlift and naval strength, establish a permanent task force in the Indian Ocean with U.S. Marines in place, procure essential base facilities in the area, and pre-position supplies. For that to be effective — or even possible — we must repair our shaky political relations in the area, since we cannot defend the eastern shore of the Gulf without the full cooperation of the Arab states on the western shore.

Political Reality

That means we can no longer doltishly ignore the prime political reality of the Palestinian issue. So far we have persistently approached the Middle Eastern problem for the wrong side, spending enormous political capital to settle the Israeli-Egyptian quarrel, which has little to do with oil, while in the process inflaming the Israeli-Palestinian dispute, which critically affects U.S. relations with oil-producing countries. But we cannot realistically expect those Arab nations to risk close identification with us by giving the United States bases on their soil or cooperating in military planning while we continue to subsidize Israeli colonialism on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and condone by inaction the Begin government's cynical effort to absorb those areas. Let there be no mistake about it: So long as the United States delays a frontal attack on the Palestinian issue, it is alienating the whole Moslem world, as shattered U.S. Embassies have demonstrated.

"Elam, Ninevah, Babylon," wrote Paul Valery, "were very vague and beautiful names, and the total ruin of these worlds had as little meaning for us as their very existence. But France, England and Russia — these will also be beautiful names . . . We see now that the abyss of history is large enough for everyone. We sense now that a civilization is just as fragile as a life."

Let us paste that on the wall and ponder it each morning.

The writer, formerly U.S. under secretary of state, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Sakharov: Soviet Litmus Test

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The suppression of Andrei Sakharov is in its way even grimmer evidence of the state of mind in the Kremlin today than was the occupation of Afghanistan. This time there can be no idea that Soviet leaders miscalculated the reaction. They knew what the world would think. They simply did not care.

Sakharov is a litmus test of Soviet attitudes. His dissent — his witness for human rights — was for years one small shaft of light in a closed society.

The government let him alone because he had won its highest honors as a nuclear physicist and had an international following. That it now has moved against him, stripping away his honors and transporting him out of Moscow, is an ironic testament to the power of one voice in a society of fear.

No Illusions

No one should have had any illusions about Soviet respect for human rights or for the agreements signed at Helsinki. But there have been prudential Soviet reasons for restraint. Now they have evidently lost their force. A decent respect for the opinions of mankind is not high on the list of Soviet concerns.

For the West, for Americans especially, the brutal Soviet actions are as severe a test as the United States has had in a long time. The test is of more than military strength. It is a psychological and moral challenge: a test of U.S. maturity, U.S. wisdom, U.S. commitment. The details of the U.S. response will be debated in the months ahead. But some general principles ought to be clear.

1. Whatever the United States undertakes it must be prepared to carry through. Steadiness is vital. It is worse than useless to make fire-eating speeches about standing up to the Russians and then to oppose a grain embargo for domestic political reasons.

2. Hysteria has no place in the U.S. response. Loose remarks about the likelihood of nuclear war — the sort of comments apparently made to reporters in the White House the other day — ought to be absolutely ruled out.

3. The response must involve not just governments but private organizations and citizens. Scientists have no business holding friendly meetings with Soviet counterparts, for example, while Sakharov is treated as a pariah. Only the most fatuous of "sportsmen," pretending that the Olympics are nonpolitical, will be prepared to boost Soviet prestige by going to Moscow for the games.

4. The United States must take care to work with its allies, preventing what will surely be a Soviet attempt to divide the opposition. That again means steadiness and an absence of hysteria, reassuring the allies that U.S. policy has solid, lasting foundations. But it does not mean giving way to any friendly government's doubts. If the West Germans or the French are obtuse about the legitimacy that the Olympics would bestow on Moscow, the United States should say so, forcefully.

5. Self-righteousness is to be avoided. As the United States deplores the Soviet forces marching into Afghanistan and murdering its president, Americans ought to remember that they removed a premier in Iran once, and led a coup in Guatemala, and conspired against an elected president in Chile. An illusion of innocence will not make the United States more effective now. The point is not innocence but an assertion of national interest — that of the United States and many other countries — against the Soviet threat.

6. The U.S. military response should be carefully focused on the nature of the present threat. To talk about new systems of strategic weapons at this time is damagingly irrelevant. The priority in military planning and spending must be for non-nuclear forces and means of deploying them quickly. Would it be credible to threaten nuclear war over an Afghanistan?

7. We must not make the mistake of letting East-West concern blind us to the hard facts of local and regional situations. A classic example was the clumsy 1975 U.S. involvement with South African forces in the attempt to oppose the Cubans in Angola — an involvement that would have added to U.S. burdens in Africa if it had continued. Similarly now, the United States must be careful of entanglement with unstable regimes in southwest Asia.

8. The United States is going to go on living in the same world with the other nuclear superpowers, and it has to remember that. Whatever happens now, the reasons for seeking some stability in strategic weapons — some rules of the game — will remain. The United States bears a shared responsibility. If the United States grows cold on the strategic arms treaty or introduces new theater weapons in Europe, it should not be surprised at a Soviet reaction.

9. The U.S. attitude toward the Soviet Union should be clearly defined as opposition to aggrandizement, not a threat to the Soviet regime itself. In the Cuban missile crisis, John Kennedy understood, crucially, that he must leave Khrushchev a way out. U.S. resolve can be ample without agitating the paranoid nerves in the Kremlin.

10. The United States must be true to itself, to its own vision of humanity. It would be terrible, self-defeating, if the exigencies of the time led the United States to copy the Russians and say that the end justifies the means.

That would be the final betrayal of Andrei Sakharov.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 25, 1905

ST. PETERSBURG — Sunless nature looked as gloomy as rebellious man on the third morning of the people's revolution, but the unusually mild weather made it possible for thousands to gather on Nevsky Prospect and stand for hours, expectant and angry. On either side of the most spacious thoroughfares in Europe, the sidewalk is almost blocked with pale, often stolid, and generally nervous-looking men and women. Cossacks in pairs ride up and down at intervals, and concierges with swollen eyes and brutal looks stand with their backs to the housefronts. The present phase is one of wholesale arrests. Men and women leave their houses for a few minutes, never to return.

Fifty Years Ago

January 25, 1930

CHICAGO — This city is "broke." Chicago is so broke that work on the 1933 World's Fair, perhaps the most ambitious exhibition of its kind ever projected, has been abandoned. The metropolis of the plains, which has been raising up bastions of steel and concrete in an open challenge to the supremacy of Manhattan, is so broke that it has not even enough money to pay a couple of coal bills. This was revealed today when two contractors peremptorily demanded payment on about $500,000 worth of coal they have supplied to the schools. On the verge of bankruptcy, the Windy City is seeking a Good Samaritan who will advance it money against anticipated tax warrants.

Letters

Soviet Blunder

In the "informed" reportage, the general consensus is that the United States can do nothing about the Soviet takeover of Afghanistan.

One could begin by indulging in a restrained and cynical moment of celebration. For the first time since 1945, the Russians have made what is, possibly, a grave tactical error caused by centuries of strategic frustration — this lust for warm-water ports.

Afghanistan is a hard land populated by hard men and, potentially, as bad a problem as Vietnam was for the United States. The fact that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have a common border is not necessarily an advantage for the Russians. Contiguity can result in cross-fertilization, the transmission of infection, etc. The Russians risk a "blow-back," affecting the Moslem populations of their southeastern territories.

What can the United States do? Supply the Afghans, as quickly and directly as possible, with arms — specifically, anti-tank, anit-aircraft, mortar and light artillery. If they are well armed, the Afghans could bleed the Soviets for years (and will, with or without U.S. aid).

As for Soviet public opinion: What will it be like if they lose 40,000 men with the accompanying economic drain plus hundreds of thousands of returning wounded?

As for Henry Kissinger: Isn't he, to be polite, somewhat discredited.

P.M. McNEILL.
Fribourg, Switzerland.

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Managing Editor
William R. Holden

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هكذا من الأهل

Nation's First Local Vote Since 1971

...are Election Is Offering Little Choice to Filipinos

William Chapman

...LA, Jan. 24 (WP) — The ...es is having its first local ... since martial law was im-...most eight years ago. In ...ces where there will be con-...dnesday, voters can choose ... candidates of President ...d Marcos' new party and ...ne.

...unge for choice is not that ...ywhere. In some provinces, ...cos candidates are putting ...ted campaigns and a few ...ict embarrassing losses on ...gman. But these are largely ... that Mr. Marcos has ...using his sweeping martial-...ority to keep opponents off ...by tailoring the election law ...ping lavishly into his gov-...al pork barrel.

Final ...

...es are angry but resigned to ...debacle. "There is no ques-...ncedes an irate opposition ...orenzo Tanada. "The KBL ...in a landslide."

... KBL (Kilusan Bagong ...), or New Society Move-... the new Marcos party. He ... in early 1978 with his wife ... as leader and supporters ...s administration and from ...ner Nacionalista Party as ...cipal members.

...arcos, 62, has wielded mo-...l powers since he imposed ...law in 1972. The only elec-...e then was in 1978 for an ... National Assembly, when Marcos candidates won a landslide amid charges of widespread fraud.

There have been no local elections since 1971. Most province governors, mayors and lesser officials have remained in office for nine years. Officials who died were replaced by Marcos appointees.

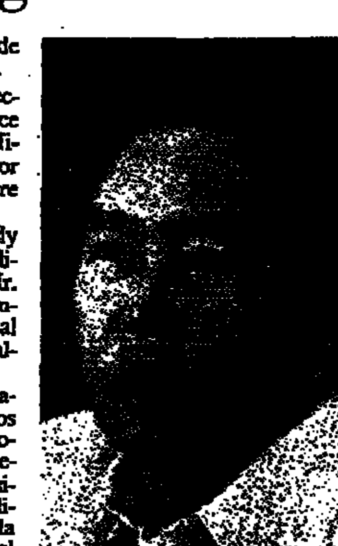
Voters will choose approximately 19,350 local officials. Many candidates are incumbents chosen by Mr. Marcos to keep office. Many contests are family feuds and factional fights. Few involve a direct challenge to Mr. Marcos.

Neither the Liberal Party nor Laban, an umbrella group for Marcos foes, is fielding candidates, as a protest against martial law and the restrictive election law. The opposition does have about 1,000 candidates running under an umbrella organization called the National Union for Liberation.

Hastily improvised, the NUL is running spirited campaigns in Manila and nearby provinces, but is hampered because it does not qualify for block-voting privileges, which permit a voter to write in one party name for several candidates. A voter who supports NUL candidates must write in every candidate's name separately.

Shocking News

The main contenders, however, are the New Society Movement and the Nacionalista Party, which was Mr. Marcos' vehicle for rising to power 15 years ago and over which



UPI

President Marcos

he still claims titular leadership. On Jan. 13 he gave the Nacionalistas the go-ahead to run candidates. Four days later he declared that he would challenge the election of any Nacionalista candidate who wins, insisting that the party was dismantled in 1978.

That was shocking news for the president's old Nacionalista cronies, many of whom helped him get elected president in 1965 and stayed loyal over the years. Mr. Marcos "has no right to dismantle the grand old NP which put him in power," says a former senior legislator, Jose Laurel. The party's president, Jose Roy, asserts that the meeting at which Mr. Marcos says the party was dismantled never took place.

The Nacionalistas are running candidates in 60 of the 79 provinces, Mr. Roy says. He claims that many will win because they are familiar old names in their communities. Many are also friends of Mr. Marcos who happened to get caught on the wrong side of the ballot when the election was suddenly called last month.

The election's biggest surprise is its timing, which still puzzles observers in Manila. In September Mr. Marcos hinted that he would permit local elections in early 1981, but last month he changed his mind and scheduled them for Jan. 30, giving opponents about a month to prepare.

His opponents speculate that he wanted quick elections that he could win handily and translate into a national mandate before the flagging economy gets worse because of the next round of oil price increases.

Mr. Marcos and his wife have campaigned vigorously, doling out favors from the pork barrel. On a typical day yesterday, the couple went to Caloocan and promised money to finance a new waterworks system and 100 new water pumps.

Remnants of the 'Big Bang' 12-18 Billion Years Ago

...stronomers Observe Clouds From Birth of Universe

... George Alexander

...DENA, Calif., Jan. 23 — Astronomers at the Cali-...nstitute of Technology have ...red large, wispy clouds of ...ydrogen and helium along ...hest edges of the observable ...e, clouds so uncontaminated ...r elements that they could ... the remnants of the "Big ... that created the universe ...ere between 12 billion and ...n years ago.

... the almost unanimous sci-... theory of the universe's ori-...d evolution, the Big Bang ...states that there was a stu-...s explosion of radiation, ...ith trace amounts of matter, ... atomic pinhole.

... radiation — visible light, X-rays, ultraviolet and infrared rays, microwaves and radio waves — expanded outward in all directions and at incredible speeds. But as it expanded, the radiation also slowed and cooled — so much so that by the end of a million years after the explosion, some of that energy began to condense out as hydrogen and helium.

And as more time passed and that radiation decelerated and its temperatures dropped further, still more of it was transformed into increasing quantities of hydrogen, deuterium (a heavy form of hydrogen), helium and lithium. These are the lightest elements.

The primordial clouds blew outward, expanding the volume of the universe as they did so, but it was another 3 billion to 4 billion years after the Big Bang before these elements began clumping together to form stars and galaxies.

At that, only a fraction of the matter in the primordial, pristine clouds went into the making of the galaxies; large quantities fell on the cosmic cutting-room floor, so to speak, and these still drift through the intergalactic medium.

What Prof. Wallace Sargent and Assistant Prof. Peter Young, both Caltech astronomers, and their University College London colleagues, Prof. Alec Boksenberg, a physicist, and David Tytler, an astronomer, believe they have found are a half-dozen or so of those unused, primitive clouds.

Dr. Sargent, in a telephone interview Sunday, said that the team peered through the 200-inch Palomar telescope near San Diego and the 150-inch Anglo-Austrian telescope at Siding Spring, Australia, at a half-dozen or so quasars.

Quasars are baffling objects that put out high amounts of energy from very small, well-defined points; they appear to be very distant and, therefore, very ancient. In fact, astronomers know of no other objects in the universe that are older.

Light Analysis

The four scientists analyzed the light coming from those quasars as it passed through some intervening clouds of hydrogen and helium. Since different elements absorb light at characteristic wavelengths, they were able to tell what elements were present in the clouds by determining which wavelengths had been absorbed.

They found that only the hydrogen and helium absorption lines were present. Missing were the telltale lines of such other elements as carbon, oxygen or iron — all elements that can only be cooked in the crucibles of stars, but that get scattered throughout space when stars die and explode.

If their particular clouds were not contaminated by heavier elements, the scientists reasoned, it could only be because they were beyond the reach of exploding stars. That meant the clouds were more distant and older than even the oldest stars, and stars have been forming for at least 12 billion to 15 billion years.

Dr. Sargent said that the pure hydrogen and helium clouds are obviously not as ancient as the quasars, since the quasars are farther away than the clouds, but that they are nevertheless extremely old. "The radiation that we're receiving [from the clouds] was generated about one billion years after the universe started to expand," he said.

Continuing study of these clouds and their radiation patterns will not only provide astronomers with valuable information about the early days of the universe, but may also provide clues about its ultimate fate.

... Trace Found ...U.S. Satellite ...at Vanished

...E CANAVERAL, Fla., Jan. ...) — No trace has been found ...$50-million communications ...e that vanished in space, but ... American Communications ...'s are holding out hope that ...t will reappear eventually.

...RAD [North American Air ...e Command] is still looking ... its regular sky scan, and we ... given up the search," John ...ison, spokesman for Ameri-...id yesterday.

...COM-3 has been lost in ...nce Dec. 10, after an engine ... put it in its final orbit ...miles over the Pacific Ocean. "A satellite had been work-...l when it suddenly disap-... from radar screens and ...acking systems.

... experts have theorized the ... exploded, but no debris has ...and. Others said the satellite ...ve been pointed in the ...lirection and flew off into ...

...atellite was designed for ...evision transmissions. Am-...s searching for circuits on ...ommunication satellites to ... needs.

U.S., China Join To Build Station For Satellite Data

PEKING, Jan. 24 (AP) — China and the United States today signed a memorandum of understanding to build an Earth station that will enable China to receive data from a U.S. satellite.

Deng Xiaoping, the senior deputy premier, attended the signing ceremony at the end of the first meeting of the U.S.-China Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation, which was set up under an agreement signed last year by President Carter and Mr. Deng.

The data from the satellite is expected to help Chinese agriculture, forestry and mining. During a visit here earlier this month, U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said use of the satellite also might help China improve its technological know-how, and thereby lead to military benefits.

Asked today about possible military uses of U.S. aid in science and technology, Frank Press, U.S. presidential science adviser, said that the United States is encouraging China's modernization drive. If a project's "primary thrust is toward the civilian sector, it probably will be approved," he said.

During this week's meeting the two countries also agreed to cooperate in studies on earthquakes and farm production. "The Chinese have more extensive experience in earthquake prediction than just about any other country," Mr. Press said. He said the two sides also are discussing U.S. construction and launching of a broadcast and communications satellite for China.

Another Russian Named in Spying

TOKYO, Jan. 24 (UPI) — Japanese newspapers named Maj. Georgi Mariasov, an assistant military attache at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, today as a contact in Japan's biggest spy scandal since World War II.

The newspapers, quoting public security sources, said that Maj. Mariasov served as a contact between retired Maj. Gen. Yukihisa Miyanaga, the key figure in the scandal, and Col. Yuri Kozlov, the military attache at the Soviet Embassy here. Public security officials denied the report.

Col. Kozlov returned to Moscow after Gen. Miyanaga and two active officers of the Japan Self-Defense Force were arrested last Friday for allegedly passing military secrets to the Soviet Union. The Japanese newspapers said that Maj. Mariasov returned to Moscow in November.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A-A-A —							
40¼	29⅝	ACF 2.24	5.6	7	568	u40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
18⅝	14¼	AMF 1.24	8.3	6	297	15⅛	14⅞	15	— ⅛
24⅜	12½	AM Intl .28	1.5	121	828	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
12¼	9½	APL 1	8.7	52	235	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
41⅞	31⅜	ARA 1.82	5.6	6	452	32¾	31¾	32⅛	+ ½
54⅞	23½	ASA 2.40e	4.9		748	48⅞	47¼	48⅛	+1⅛
12¾	8⅛	ATO .60	5.3	4	285	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
28½	17	AVX s .25	.9	15	424	28	27⅛	27¾	+ ⅛
43⅞	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.6	14	549	39¾	38⅞	38⅞	— ½
30¾	17½	AcmeC 1.20	3.8	7	117	u31⅞	30¾	31¼	+ ½
4⅞	3¼	AdmDg .04	1.0	6	49	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
14½	10¾	AdaEx 1.49e	11.		106	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
6⅛	4⅛	AdmMl .20e	4.1	49	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
43⅝	30⅞	AMD n		16	722	u45⅛	42	42½	— ⅜
36⅞	28⅝	AetnLf s1.80	5.0	5	988	u36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	
28¼	19¼	Ahmans 1.20	5.5	4	35	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Aileen			42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
42⅛	25	AirPrd .80	2.0	12	517	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	
28¼	17⅞	AirbFrt 1.20	4.8	10	70	25	24½	24⅞	
17⅞	11⅞	Akzona .80	5.6	7	1740	16¼	14¼	14¼	— ½
8⅜	6½	AlaP dpf.87	12.		28	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
87½	67	AlaP pf 9	13.		z20	69	69	69	
105	86½	AlaP pf 11	13.		z10	87	87	87	
80	62	AlaP pf 8.16	13.		z390	65	64	64	—2
80	62½	AlaP pf 8.28	13.		z200	64	64	64	
15⅞	13⅝	Alagsco 1.48	9.9	8	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
42¼	15⅝	Alaskln .80	1.9	30	551	u43¾	42⅝	42⅝	+1
36	27	Albany s 1	3.4	9	148	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—1
9	6⅞	Alberto .36	3.8	10	65	u 9⅝	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
45	34¼	Albrtsn 1.20	3.0	8	56	40½	40	40¼	+ ⅛
58½	32⅝	AlcanA 2.40	4.3	6	2087	56⅝	56	56¼	+ ⅛
37¼	22⅝	AlcoStd 1.40a	4.2	7	29	33⅝	33	33⅛	
9⅝	6	Alexdr .40	6.0	6	299	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	20	AllgCp 1.88a	3.9	6	58	27¾	27	27¼	+ ¼
28⅞	22	AlgCp pf2.86	12.		6	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
33	15⅞	AlgLud 1.40	4.2	5	2213	u33¾	31⅛	33	+2⅛
49¼	31¾	AlgLd pf 3	6.0		123	u50⅞	47⅛	50¼	+3⅛
22⅜	18⅝	AlgLd pf2.19	11.		6	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
18	14⅝	AllgPw 1.80	12.	7	186	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
17¼	13⅝	AllenGp s 1	6.8	6	153	15⅛	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
57½	24	Allergan .40	1.1	19	191	53⅞	52⅝	52⅝	— ¾
54⅝	28½	AlldCh 2	3.9		1540	52½	44⅝	51¾	+ ½
14¼	11⅛	AlldMnt .86	6.6	7	32	13⅜	13	13	— ¼
22¼	12	AlldPd .60	3.1	10	6	19¾	19½	19½	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	7.0	5	731	23⅜	23	23	
38⅝	29⅜	AllisCh 2	6.1	5	607	33	32⅝	32¾	
18⅝	12	AllrAu .64b	4.1	8	20	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
21⅞	14⅝	AlphPr .72a	4.3	6	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
64½	48⅝	Alcoa 3.20	5.1	4	841	63½	62½	63	+ ⅜
34½	16	AmlSug 1	3.0	11	104	34½	33¼	33¼	— ¾
53⅛	35½	Amax s 2.40	4.6	9	1248	52	51⅜	51⅞	+1⅜
69	45½	Amax pf 3	4.4		333	67⅞	67¼	67½	+1¾
32¼	19	Amrce 1.32	5.1	6	2	26⅛	26	26⅛	
52	32¾	Amrc pf2.60	6.2		1	42	42	42	+ ½
52⅞	25⅞	AHess 1.60	3.0	6	2474	u54	53	53¼	+ ½
115½	56⅞	AHes pf3.50	3.0		87	u117½	117¼	117½	+2
14⅛	9¼	AmAir .40	3.9	3	418	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
6	3⅛	AmAir wt			147	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	16	AAir pf 2.18	13.		44	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
19	12	ABakr 1.20	6.5	9	27	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
69⅝	47⅝	ABrnds 5.50	8.0	6	100	69	68⅜	68⅝	— ⅜
33½	28¼	ABrd pf2.75	9.5		44	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	7.6		228	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	32⅝	ABdcst 1.60	4.4	6	2542	36½	36	36½	+ ⅜
16	13	ABldM .78	5.4	6	19	14½	14¼	14½	
41⅛	33¾	AmCan 2.90	8.1	6	151	36⅛	35½	35⅞	+ ¼
22¼	16⅞	ACon pf1.75	10.		8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
7¼	3	ACentry		29	79	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	24⅝	ACyan 1.60	4.8	9	1561	34	33	33⅛	— ¼
19⅝	10⅝	AmDistl		66	121	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
25½	17¼	ADT 1.16	5.9	8	367	19⅜	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
23½	17½	AEIPw 2.22	12.	8	499	18½	18⅜	18⅜	
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.6	7	1419	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	9½	AFamil .40b	5.4	5	75	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
22½	17⅝	AGIBd 2e	11.		58	18¼	18	18	— ¼
21¾	16⅝	AGnCv 1.44a	6.7		16	21½	21½	21½	
38⅝	25¾	AGnIns 1	2.6	6	56	u53½	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
16½	10⅛	AHeritLf .48	3.6	8	72	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
24½	14¼	AmHoist 1.12	5.5	6	155	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
29½	24⅝	AHome 1.60	5.9	11	4349	27⅜	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
35¾	23⅝	AmHosp .80	2.4	12	1703	33⅝	33½	33½	+ ⅛
11½	8	AmInvt .40	3.9	7	69	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
34½	24⅛	AMI s .80	2.4	12	414	34¼	33¾	33¾	
9¼	5½	AmMotrs .07e	.8	4	797	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
48⅛	36	ANatR 3.20	6.4	11	294	u49⅝	47⅝	49⅝	+2¼
31½	19½	ASLFl n.80b	3.4	4	26	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	11⅞	AShip .80	4.6	35	255	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
58¼	39½	AStand 3.60	6.8	6	195	53⅞	53	53¼	+ ¼
10¾	6⅜	ASteril .32	3.7	9	363	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
34½	23½	AmStr .80	2.8	4	112	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
59⅝	48¼	AmStr pf			2	48½	48½	48½	+ ¼
64¾	51½	ATT 5	9.7	6	2745	52⅝	51¾	51¾	— ⅜
67⅝	53¾	ATT pf 4	7.4		14	54⅝	54¼	54¼	— ¼
47⅞	38⅞	ATT pf 3.64	9.1		28	40¼	40	40	— ¼
49⅞	40	ATT pf 3.74	9.1		37	41¼	41	41	— ⅛
14⅞	11	AWatWk .96	6.9	5	28	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
13	10	AWat pf1.25	12.		z300	10⅝	10½	10½	— ½
21⅜	16	Ameron 1.20	5.9	6	33	20⅝	20⅜	20½	
16⅞	11¼	AmesD .40b	2.4	6	47	u16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
26⅞	20¾	Ametek s 1	3.9	12	76	26	25½	25⅞	
30	17⅝	Amfac 1.32	4.6	6	598	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ½
41	29½	AMPInc 1	2.5	12	1591	40⅛	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅜
29	13½	Ampco .60a	2.2	12	21	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	+ ½
22¼	14¼	Ampex .20	1.0	18	287	28	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	AmrepCp		16	61	8¼	8	8	— ¼
24⅝	14⅞	Amstar 1.35	5.7	9	538	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
7¾	6	Amst pf .68	10.		2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
44¾	32¼	Amsted 2.20	5.2	7	41	42¾	42½	42⅝	
25	14¾	Analog s		16	42	23	22⅝	22½	+ ⅜
18¾	14⅛	Anchor s1.20	7.3	5	45	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
25	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	4.8	7	225	23⅜	22½	23¼	+ ¾
8⅛	5½	Angelica .34	4.4	7	247	8	7⅝	7¾	
27½	10	Anixter .48	1.5	9	202	27⅝	26	27⅝	+1⅝
39⅝	18⅛	Apache s.40	1.0	15	182	38⅝	37⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
81¼	65	ApPw pf8.12	12.		z100	66	66	66	+1
12⅛	6¼	ApldDig		8	334	8¾	8¼	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	ApplMg		11	149	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
30½	21	Arcata 1.28	4.8	6	183	27	26	26½	+ ¼
37½	29	Arcat pf 2	5.6		1	35½	35½	35½	
31¼	24½	Arcat pf2.16	7.2		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅜
33⅝	16⅛	ArchrD .20b	.6	15	2079	u36	33½	34	+ ¾
11⅞	4¼	ArctEn .10e	2.0	12	167	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	16⅞	ArizPS 2	11.	6	174	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
109	96⅛	ArlP pf10.70	10.		z210	102	102	102	—1
12¾	8	ArkBst .60	6.1	76	28	10	9¾	9⅞	
28¾	22⅛	ArkLGs s1.24	4.5	11	514	28⅛	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅛
4	1¾	ArlenRty			372	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
10⅝	5¼	Armada		7	124	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ½
29⅝	19	Armco 1.50	5.1	6	531	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
37½	26	Arm pf 2.10	5.6		19	37½	36⅞	37¼	+ ½
19	14⅝	ArmCk 1.10	6.9	6	193	16¼	15⅞	16	
24¾	17½	ArmRu 1.20	6.3	4	22	19⅛	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
23⅞	18	ArpCorp 1b	4.1	6	70	u24⅝	24	24¼	+1⅛
33	9⅝	ArrowE .20r	.9	6	160	24¾	22⅝	22⅞	—1⅛
16½	11	Arvin 1.12	8.7	5	144	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
26¾	20	Arvin pf 2	9.1		1	22	22	22	
53½	16¼	Asarco 1b	2.0	7	1837	49⅝	48¼	49	+1⅝
45½	32¾	AshlOil 2.20	5.3	8	230	41½	40⅞	41⅜	+ ⅜
42¼	40½	AshlO pf4.50	11.		498	41½	40⅝	40¾	— ⅜
23⅞	15¾	AsdDG 1.50	6.9	7	261	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	+ ¼
22¼	17⅛	Athlone 1.40	6.9	5	28	21⅛	20¾	20⅝	— ⅜
20⅝	16¾	AtCyEl 1.84	10.	7	36	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
89	57	AtlRich 2.80	3.2	10	1394	u89¾	88½	88⅝	+ ⅛
46½	37	AtlRc pf3.75	9.6		z120	39⅜	39	39	— ¾
106¼	68	AtlRc pf2.80	2.6		14	u107	106¼	106¼	
21⅛	10⅝	AtlasCp			66	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ½
41	28⅝	AutoDta .64	1.6	16	332	39⅛	38¾	39	
29⅞	18⅝	AvcoCp 1.20	4.2	3	1886	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅜
59	39½	Avco pf 3.20	5.6		34	58	57	57	+ ½
74	49½	Avco pf 4.20	5.9		5	72	71½	71½	+ ½
21½	14¼	Avery .60	2.9	8	78	21	20⅝	20¾	+ ¼
27¾	16	Avnet .80	3.0	7	202	27½	26⅞	27	+ ¼
56	36¾	Avon 2.80	7.4	9	3106	38	37⅝	37¾	— ¼
24⅞	10	Avdin		17	652	u26⅜	25	25¾	+ ⅞
		— B-B-B —							
63¾	10¼	BAV Liq.52c			5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
13⅞	7	Bache .50a	4.0	9	159	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
60½	31	Bakrlnt .60	1.0	19	714	u62¼	60½	61⅜	+1
24⅝	17¼	Baldor s .20	1.0	12	77	19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
40½	20¼	BaldwU 1.20	3.5	7	38	34¾	33¾	34¾	+ ⅜
60	30½	BldU pf 2.06	4.1		1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	20¾	BallCp 1.40	5.5	5	19	25½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅜
48⅝	23⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	23	1490	35⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—1
26	21⅛	BaltGE 2.44	11.	6	80	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
49	41½	Balt pfB4.50	11.		z360	43	42½	42½	—1½
35¼	18¼	BanCal .92	2.7	8	107	35¼	33⅞	34	—1
19⅝	12¼	Bandag .40	3.2	10	50	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
29⅝	19⅝	BangPnt .80	2.8	5	192	28¾	27½	28½	+1½
40¼	27⅛	BanP pf 2	5.2		10	38¾	38	38¾	+1¾
43¼	31⅝	BkNY 2.72	7.6	5	27	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ½
16	12⅝	BkofVa 1.16	8.4	4	34	14	13¾	13¾	
30⅞	24	BnkAm 1.32	5.1	6	975	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
48⅛	33	BankTr 3.30	7.4	5	86	46⅛	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅝
28	22¾	BkTr pf2.50	10.		2	24	24	24	— ¼
49	40	BkTr pf4.22	10.		5	42	42	42	+ ⅜
14	7⅛	Banner .14	1.2	10	39	12	11½	11½	
58¾	24¾	Barber 1.60	3.2	11	54	50¼	49⅞	50	
15⅝	11	BardCR .36	2.5	11	222	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
21⅛	15½	BarnGp s.80	4.2	5	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	18⅝	BarnBk n 1	4.6	6	335	u21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
26⅞	14⅝	BarryW s.52	2.1	13	88	25⅛	24¼	25	+1
40	23½	Bausch s 1	2.8	11	393	38	36⅛	36⅛	—1⅞
49½	35¾	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	14	933	45¾	44¾	45	
10⅝	3½	BayColP			73	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
27⅝	18¾	BayStG 2.20	8.9	7	5	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
13	9⅛	BaykClg .48	3.7	7	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
38	26	Bearing .92	2.9	9	36	32¾	32	32¼	— ⅜
24¼	19¾	BeatFd 1.20	5.6	8	585	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	+ ⅛
50¼	40¾	Beat pf 3.38	7.7		37	43⅝	43	43⅝	+ ⅝
32½	20	Beckm .32	1.1	17	285	30¼	29¾	29⅞	
36½	27⅝	BectnD .92	2.7	11	483	34⅞	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
60¼	22	Beech 1	1.6	17	534	u61½	60¼	60⅝	+ ⅝
16	3¾	Beker		7	953	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅜
47¾	24⅝	BelcoP s 1	2.5	7	398	41⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	21¾	Belden 1.60	5.6	5	34	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ½
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	5.1	6	18	7	7	7	— ¼
25⅝	14¾	BellHow .96	3.8	16	167	u25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
15	6¼	Bellind .20a	1.4	8	264	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ½
19⅝	15⅝	BelCd g s1.64			21	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ¼
30½	19⅞	Bemis 1.40	5.0	5	17	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ½
55½	36¼	Bendix 2.84	5.3	7	1360	54	53¼	53¼	+ ½
32½	22⅛	BenfCp 2	8.3	5	444	25	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
45½	36	Benef pf4.30	12.		4	36½	36	36	— ½
140¼	100	Benef pf5.50	5.0		z200	109¼	109¼	109¼	—4¼
26½	20	Benef pf2.50	12.		z120	21	20¼	20¼	—1¼
19⅝	2⅞	BengtB		37	5175	12½	11⅝	11¾	+ ¼
7¾	3	BerkeyP		15	330	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
29½	20	BestPd .24	1.1	7	458	22½	20⅞	22⅛	+1⅜
25⅞	14	BethStl 1.60	6.5	3	795	25	24½	24⅝	+ ¼
45½	31⅛	BigThr .88	1.9	15	371	u46¼	45½	46¼	+1
33⅝	14⅝	Binney .92	3.8	12	59	24¾	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅞	BisFSL s.80	3.5	6	67	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
25¼	18	BlackDr .68	3.1	10	261	22¼	22	22	— ¼
24½	18¾	BlairJn s 1	4.9	6	214	20¾	20⅛	20¼	— ½
25½	15⅝	BlissL 1.10	5.5	6	14	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	21¼	BlckHR 1.60	6.1	10	240	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+1⅛
35¼	20¾	BlueB 1.60	4.6	7	103	35	34¾	34⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	BobbieBr		5	58	4	3⅞	4	
66	37¼	Boeing s1.40a	2.2	9	5523	u66¾	64¾	65	—1
40⅝	29¾	BoiseC 1.50	4.0	6	376	37⅞	37¼	37½	— ⅛
27⅞	23¾	Borden 1.82	7.6	5	197	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ½
37⅞	26¾	BorgW 2.30	6.4	5	113	36	35½	35⅞	+ ⅝
8⅜	4⅛	Bormns .20e	4.4	8	79	4⅝	4¼	4½	— ¼
24¾	19⅝	BosEd 2.72	12.	6	90	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
86¼	70	BosE pf8.88	13.		z50	71	70½	70½	— ½
11⅜	9	BosE pr1.17	12.		28	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
14½	11	BosE pr1.46	12.		8	11¾	11¾	11¾	
14⅜	6¾	Braniff .20	2.3	10	674	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
57½	23¾	BraunC .80	1.4	17	84	57½	57⅜	57½	
29⅝	23⅝	BrigSt 1.20a	4.9	7	326	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
39¼	31	BristM 1.44	4.1	10	1051	35⅛	34½	34⅞	— ⅜
44¼	35½	BristM pf 2	5.1		3	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
35¼	17½	BritPet 1.02e	3.3	6	1412	31	30⅜	30½	— ⅜
19½	12½	BrkwGl 1.08	7.3	12	21	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
25	18¾	BklyUG 2.22	9.9	7	24	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
26½	21⅜	BkUG pf2.47	11.		2	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
29⅛	16¾	BwnSh 1	3.4	7	38	u29¾	28¾	29⅜	+1
19½	9⅝	Brown .30	1.7	5	48	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	
28¾	22½	BwnGp 2	7.2	5	35	27⅞	27	27¾	+1⅛
17⅛	11⅝	BwnFer .70	4.1	11	763	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ¼
15⅝	10⅞	Brnswk .80	5.7	6	400	14½	14	14	— ⅜
30	24⅝	Brnsk pf2.40	8.4		108	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
33½	17½	BrushW s 1	3.3	10	90	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	— ¼
25	16½	BucyEr .88	3.9	8	488	22⅞	21½	22¾	+1⅛
6⅛	4¾	BudgC pf.60	12.		6	5	5	5	— ⅛
37¾	25	BufFo 1.80	5.7	9	2	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
16⅞	9¼	Bundy 1	9.8	6	73	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
19⅝	15⅞	BunkrH 1.96	12.		27	16⅜	16	16	— ½
32⅝	16⅞	BunkR 1.20	4.0	8	147	30½	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
32	20½	BnkR pf1.50	4.9		3	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
20	15	Burlind 1.40	7.6	7	398	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
66½	36½	BurlNo 2.10	3.2	5	515	u66¾	65⅞	65⅞	+ ⅞
7½	5⅜	BrlNo pf .55	9.0		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
58½	37⅞	BrlNo pf2.85	4.8		92	u59⅞	57¾	59	+1¼
33⅜	21⅛	Burndy 1	3.1	10	35	32⅝	31¾	32⅛	
8⅜	3	BrnsRL		21	724	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
87½	64⅞	Burrgh 2.60	3.1	11	1920	83¼	82½	83	+ ¾
29⅝	14	Butlrin s.80	2.7	9	93	u30¼	29⅛	29¾	+ ¾
15	7⅜	Buttes		83	415	15	14¼	14⅝	
		— C-C-C —							
43⅞	27	CBI Ind s1a	2.5	14	82	41	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
56¾	44⅛	CBS 2.80	5.2	8	1850	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	+ ½
10⅝	6	CCI		7	1327	10⅝	10¼	10½	— ⅛
60½	31⅛	CIT 2.60	5.1	7	1443	51¼	50¾	50⅞	— ⅜
12⅞	6⅞	CLC		27	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
18¾	10½	CNA Fn		4	24	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
22¾	15¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.1		4	21½	21½	21½	
11⅜	9½	CNAI 1.14a	12.		50	10¼	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
65⅞	48½	CPC 3	4.6	9	1244	65⅝	64	65⅝	+1⅛
17	14⅛	CP Nat 1.80	12.	9	6	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
28½	16¼	CTS .80	3.8	9	528	21¾	20½	21	
52⅝	33¾	CabotC 1.60	3.1	8	95	u52¾	52	52	+ ½
21⅜	9⅝	Cadence		7	18	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
36⅛	13¼	Caesars s		25	1527	17½	16⅝	17	— ⅜
42⅜	14¾	Callhn .50a	1.4	14	193	35⅞	35	35¼	+ ⅜
7¼	2⅞	CamerB		8	92	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
35½	17	CmRL g s.60a	2.0		567	30¼	29½	29⅝	
35⅝	27¾	CamSp 1.90	6.3	7	90	30¼	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	19⅞	CompT 1.08	4.0	9	61	27	27	27	+ ⅜
39½	19¾	CdPac p1.70e			578	37½	36	36¼	— ¾
16½	10	CanalR .64	4.1	19	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
29¼	18½	CanMil n1.16a	4.9	6	22	24⅜	23½	23½	— ⅜
49⅞	36¾	CapCits .20	.4	11	206	49¼	48	48	
24⅞	18¾	CapHold 1.08	5.0	7	688	21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ¼
6¾	3⅝	Caring g .10			603	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
29⅝	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.7	6	89	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+ ⅛
29½	21⅛	Carnat 1.50	6.0	7	467	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
61	46¾	CaroCO 5	9.8		z180	51½	51	51	—1½
8¾	6⅛	CaroFrg .44	6.0	5	29	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	
22½	17⅜	CarPw 2.08	12.	6	206	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	22⅞	CarP pf2.67	12.		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
35⅝	24¾	CarTec 1.90	5.8	7	217	33¼	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
12⅞	10¾	CarrGn .79e	6.2		12	u13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
21⅞	16⅞	CarsPir 1.10	5.6	6	9	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	15¼	CartHw 1.10	6.3	7	218	18	17½	17½	— ½
34½	26⅝	CartHw pf 2	6.8		5	29½	29½	29½	— ½
8¾	6½	CartWal .40	4.8	9	296	8⅝	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
13⅜	7¼	CascNG .92	8.1	6	53	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
19	13	CastlCk .80b	5.2	9	407	15¾	14⅞	15½	+ ⅜
62⅞	49½	CatrpT 2.10	3.7	10	1378	57	55⅞	56⅝	+1¼
17⅜	11¼	CecoCp .75	5.4	4	32	14¼	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
50	39¾	Celanse 3.20	6.8	5	338	47⅝	47	47	+ ⅜
48½	39	Celan pf4.50	11.		27	40	40	40	—1
8¼	3⅝	Cenco		8	728	8¼	7⅝	8	
40	18¼	Centex .25	.6	15	438	u42	40⅛	40¾	+2½
16½	12⅞	CenSoW 1.50	11.	6	1201	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
20¾	18	CenHud 2.16	12.	6	56	18¼	18	18⅛	
17½	14⅜	CenIlLt 1.70	11.	6	18	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
46½	37	CnILt pf4.50	12.		z50	39	39	39	
28⅝	24	CnILt pf2.87	11.		z230	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
27	20½	CnILt pf2.62	12.		z450	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅜
14⅛	11½	CenIPS 1.36	11.	6	67	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
53⅞	21	CenLaE 1.68	3.1	11	190	u54¾	54	54¼	+ ½
16	12⅝	CeMPw 1.64	13.	6	63	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
16	11	CenSoya .84	5.4	8	988	15¾	15¼	15½	— ⅛
28¾	23¼	CenTel 2	8.0	8	175	25¼	24	24⅞	+ ⅜
54⅝	30¼	CentrDat 1b	2.7	12	284	38½	37⅜	37⅝	—1
8⅝	6¾	CntryTel .62	8.0	5	30	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅞	Crt-teed .90	6.3	11	77	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
25½	15¼	CessAir .80b	3.2	10	278	25⅛	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
28¾	20⅝	Chmpln 1.40	5.1	6	1968	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
28½	20¾	Chml pf1.20	4.4		7	27	27	27	+ ¼
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	7.9	7	267	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
50	5¼	ChartCo .60a	1.6	4	548	39½	37⅞	38⅛	— ⅛
45¾	1⅜	ChartCo wt			409	30⅜	29¼	29⅜	+ ⅜
25½	17¼	ChartCo pf			206	20½	20	20	— ⅛
11	8⅝	ChasFd .80e	7.4		34	10⅜	10¾	10¾	
43⅞	28⅝	ChasM 2.80	6.9	4	965	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
14½	9¾	Chelsea .60b	5.9	3	166	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
44¾	34	ChmNY 3.16	8.0	5	230	40	39⅜	39⅜	— ⅜
22¾	17½	ChNY pf1.87	9.0		11	20⅞	20½	20¾	
25	18½	ChesVa s.84	3.6	9	81	24	23½	23⅝	
25⅝	20⅞	ChesPn 1.28	5.5	9	352	23⅜	22½	23⅜	+ ¾
34½	25	Chessie 2.32	7.3	5	300	32⅜	31¾	31⅞	— ¼
19⅞	8¼	ChiMlw		16	524	18⅜	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅝
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			30	34¾	34	34	+ ½

(Continued on Page 6)

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

...lash...Paris Bourse

JAN. 24, 1980 (In French Francs)

COMPANY	INDUS.	1979-80 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE Jan. 24	HIGH-LOW MON.-WED.	P/E	b YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78	SHRS. OUTS. (000)	LATEST COMPANY NEWS
...E ROTHSCHILD	Bank	(a)31.40 - 25	167	163.50 - 157.90	34	6.3	33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88	13,284	Results of bank and most of its subsidiaries will show progress for full year '79.
...UES	Construct.	985 - 412	697	657 - 640	5	0.6	30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c	600	1979 turnover should reach 5.5 billion Francs, up by 9% over 1978.
...ERVAIS DANONE	Glass food	1030 - 451.50	1030	951 - 924	52	2.9	20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c	2,332	1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%).
...QUE ROUTIERE	Public works	168.80 - 122	148.50	148 - 148	9	5.7	24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c	1,672	Dragages/Trav. Publ. '79 consol. turnover = 2,300 MF, of which 80% abroad.
COM. DE FRANCE	Bank	177 - 125.80	162.50	164 - 161	9	5.2	14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c	5,768	CCF (Suisse) S.A. acquires Treuhand Bank of Lucerne and Zurich (Switzerland).
...OT-LOIRE	Heavy Ind	87.50 - 52	69.20	65 - 64	—	—	—5.56c - — - —	3,684	Parent company turnover for first 9 months '79 = 4,434 MF (+3.5%).
...QUITAINE	Petrol	1385 - 445	1368	1335 - 1312	16	1.3	55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c	17,729	Sogerap '78-79 net dividend of Fr. 8.30 to be paid December 28.
...RANCE	Holding	387 - 303	330	327.50 - 325	4	3.9	54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c	2,193	Net profit for year ending September 30, '79 = 50.56 MF.
...D S.A.F.	Equip. Autom.	465.10 - 310	326	320 - 315	4	6.4	73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c	2,204	1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,100 MF up 23% vs. same period '78.
...	Mining	82.50 - 52	82	82.45 - 79.50	18	4.6	5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55	7,944	Takeover of Huaron by Mokta. 3 for 4 issue of Mokta shares.
...L	Electronic	9400 - 4899	9400	8910 - 8570	16	1.0	99.79 - 337.70 - 580	259	Parent company '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 2,834 MF vs. 2,207 MF in '78 (+28.4%).
...HENNESSY	Beverag.	680 - 432.50	523	514 - 501	16	2.0	12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06	3,158	Net advance dividend of Fr. 6 (+20%) to be paid as from February 4.
...UGEOT-CITROEN	Holding	481 - 248	264.50	261 - 250.20	2	5.1	132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c	12,312	1st semes. '79 net profit: Peugeot cars = 392 MF, Citroen cars = 169.5 MF.
...AGE (Cie. Fr.)	Petrol.	229 - 70.20	187	187 - 171.80	—	3.7	— - — - —	5,450	1st. sem. '79 turnover (ex-taxes) = 10,738 MF vs. 9,176 MF in '78 (+17%).
...TE	Mail order	567 - 414	425	426 - 418	10	4.7	47.86c - 44.23c - 41.73c	926	Group consol. turnover as of Nov. 30, '79 = 3,344 MF (+15.3%).
...S-POULENC	Chemicals	153.40 - 98	127	126.10 - 125	10	5.5	6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c	18,941	East Europe should represent 13% of total exports for 1979.
...O	Invest. Comp.	370 - 289.70	356.60	354.20 - 351.60	—	—	(not relevant)	25,300	Rorento investments = Guilders 52%, DM 26%, £ 12%, Yen 9%.
...OSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	1960 - 950	1010	990 - 970	—	—	87.48 - 70.00c - —	310	Consolidated turnover for 1st half of business year '79-80 = 433.75 MF (+19.2%).
...ON-BRANDT	Electrical Electronic	273 - 165.20	226	224.90 - 220	10	4.8	28.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c	6,062	Consolidated turnover (ex-taxes) as of Sept. 30, '79 = 19,564 MF (+29.1%).

...es cols 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.

WHERE THERE'S AN INTERNATIONAL MARKET, WHERE THE ACTION IS, THAT'S WHERE WE ARE.

OUR VISITING-CARD



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Banca Commerciale Italiana

Head Office: Milan
338 Branches in Italy

CGA

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 5)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
29¾	22½	ChlPneT	2	8.0	5	121	25	24¾	25	+ ⅜
5¼	3⅜	ChkFull .10e		2.3	7	34	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—
22½	10¼	ChrisCft .52i		2.5	10	205	21¾	20⅝	21	— ½
9¾	8¼	ChtCtl pf	1	12.		1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
46¾	23¼	ChCft pf1.40		3.1		1	45	45	45	— ⅜
13	5½	Christin .40e		3.3	8	180	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
26	17	Chromalloy 1.10		4.5	6	598	25	24½	24½	— ½
100	66¼	Chromlz pf5		5.2		51	96	95¼	95½	— ½
11⅜	5½	Chrysler				1901	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
4½	2	Chrys wt				180	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Chrys pf				143	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
28⅜	20⅛	ChurCh	.60	2.3	10	120	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
38¾	27½	CinBell 2.52		9.1	5	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	
21⅛	16⅜	CinGE	1.96	12.	6	194	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
51½	39	CinG pf 4.75		12.		z300	48½	48½	48½	— ½
81½	63	CinG pf 7.44		12.		z20	64¼	64¼	64½	— ⅛
105	81½	CinG pf 9.52		12.		z1000	82¼	82¼	82¼	+ ⅜
37⅝	18	CinMill s .80		2.3	10	452	37¾	34¾	35⅜	— 2
26¼	20¼	Citicrp 1.30		5.8	6	1468	22½	22⅛	22⅜	— ⅜
90¼	53	CitiSvc 3.40		4.0	12	416	u91⅛	90¼	90¾	+ ⅛
2½	1⅛	CitzSotRt			1	193	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
22	14	CityInv 1.20		7.0	3	940	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅜
2¾	1	CityInv wt				112	2¾	2¼	2⅜	
34	23	CityInv pf	2	7.4		55	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
45	35⅝	ClarkE 2.20		5.7	5	109	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ⅜
34⅝	24	ClarkEq 1.80a		3.4	6	169	32¾	32	32¾	+ ⅜
37¼	27¼	ClvCli 1.40a		4.0	9	20	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
19⅜	15½	ClevEl	2	13.	7	201	16	15⅝	16	
81¾	64	CleEl pf7.56		12.		z1280	64	d62½	62½	—1½
11⅜	6⅜	Clevepk .60		8.1	16	74	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Clorox .76		7.5	6	616	10¼	10	10½	+ ⅛
12½	8½	CluettPe .68		7.2	5	81	9¾	9¼	9½	
11⅜	9	CluettP pf 1		10.		6	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
10	4⅜	Coachm				32	6	5¼	5⅜	
27⅜	20¼	CoastCp .40		1.5	5	1114	26⅜	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
33	18¼	CstlCp pf1.83		6.0		2	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½
7⅜	5½	CocaBll .44		7.3	8	372	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
45¼	31½	CocaCl 1.96		5.9	10	2329	33¾	32⅝	33	— ⅛
23	13¼	CldwBk s.88		4.4	7	18	20¼	19½	20	+ ⅛
16⅜	10¼	ColeNt .72		5.1	6	25	14¾	14	14	— ⅛
3	5/32	Coleco				66	4¼	4¼	4¼	
19⅜	13¼	ColgPal 1.08		7.8	6	1293	14	13¾	13⅜	— ⅛
10⅞	7½	CollAlk .72		9.1	5	118	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18⅜	10¾	CollinF .32		2.6	6	33	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
27¼	18¼	ColPen 1.40		6.2	5	319	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
51½	34	Colting 2.50		4.8	6	336	u54	52	52½	+2¼
48	27½	Colt inf 1.60		3.8		10	u42¼	41¾	42¼	+2⅜
110¼	75	Colt pf 4.25		3.7		1	u115	115	115	+9½
40⅜	25¼	ColGas 2.56		6.7	9	425	38½	37¾	38	+ ⅛
57¾	51⅜	ColGs pf5.48		9.9		83	55¼	54¾	55½	+ ⅛
37¼	18½	ColuPct .42e		1.3	9	2278	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	ColSoh 2.32		11.	8	105	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
22	21¼	CSO pf 2.42		9.3		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
60¾	34⅛	CmbEn 2.40		4.0	11	221	60¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
18¾	15⅜	CmbEq 1.71				576	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+1
17½	15¼	Comdis n.24		1.6	8	83	15¾	d15	15¾	— ½
27	19⅞	CmwE 2.60		13.	7	564	20⅜	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
20¼	15¼	CwE pf 1.42		9.0		4	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	
20½	14⅜	CwE pf 1.90		12.		20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21½	15⅛	CwE pf	2	12.		2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
103½	101	CwE pf11.70		12.		100	100⅜	d100⅝	100¾	—3⅜
91⅜	43½	CwE pf 8.38		12.		z1000	67⅛	67¼	67¼	—1½
26⅜	19⅜	CwE pf 2.37		11.		57	21⅛	21¼	21½	— ⅜
28⅜	23	CwE pf 2.87		12.		12	24½	24½	24½	
89½	64½	CwE pf 8.40		13.		z70	66½	66½	66½	—1½
47½	35½	Comsat 2.30		5.5	8	91	42	41¼	41½	
33⅜	15⅝	CoPsvc .60		1.8	16	94	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16	ComPS 1.88		11.	6	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
48⅜	29½	Compsr .28		.9	8	711	31¼	30	30⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	13¼	CompSci			15	237	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
59¼	22½	Cphysn 9			32	137	58¼	57¼	57⅜	+ ½
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.34		7.3	6	37	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
38	25	ConeMI 1.80		4.6	6	95	u39¾	38¾	39⅜	+1⅜
37	19½	Consolm 1		2.7	9	1180	37	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
39½	31⅝	ConnGn n1.32		3.6	6	245	36¾	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
27½	17	ConnM	2	7.9	17	23	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	— ½
54⅛	28¾	Conoco	1.90		3.5	8	1816	u54⅞	54	54⅜	+ ⅛
20	12½	Conrac	.80		4.4		35	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
25	21	ConEd	2.68		11.	5	253	24⅜	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
80⅛	69¾	ConEd pf	4		7.6		4	78¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
50	39¼	ConEd pf	5		12.		6	41	40¾	41	+ ⅛
27¼	21½	ConFds	1.76		6.7	7	554	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
64	54	ConF pf4.50			7.2		1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
28¼	22¾	ConsFrt	1.30		5.4	5	16	24	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
45	36	ConsNG	3.24		7.2	8	311	45	44½	44¾	+ ⅛
23⅜	18¼	ConsPw	2.36		13.	5	161	19	18⅝	18¾	
78½	57½	ConPw pf7.45			13.		z100	60	59½	59½	— ½
80⅜	61¾	ConPw pf7.76			12.		z10	63¼	63¼	63¼	—1¼
24¾	18½	ConPw pr2.50			13.		14	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
22¾	16½	ConPw pr2.23			13.		30	17¾	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	18	ConPw pf2.43			13.		2	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	7¾	ContAir	.40	3.8	10	827	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4¾	ContCap				5	65	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
28½	24	ContCorp	2.20		7.9	5	1116	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
32¾	25⅜	ContGrp	2.40		7.7	7	299	31¾	31½	31⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	18½	ContGsp	2		10.		38	19½	19⅜	19⅜	
49	39⅝	ContGs pf4.50			11.		62	40¾	40⅝	40¾	+ ⅛
30⅜	24	ContIll	1.60		5.9	5	534	28½	27	27	—1
17⅜	12⅜	ContTel	1.36		8.6	7	231	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
62½	28⅜	ContDato	.60		1.0	9	3139	58½	57⅝	57½	+ ½
48⅛	38	ContDtpl	4.50		11.		z190	40	39½	39½	—1
30	26	Conwd	1.70		5.7	8	5	u30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	4½	CookUn	.15e		2.4	10	731	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
46¼	44½	Coopin	4.50		2.8	10	249	45¼	44	45	+1¼
39½	31⅜	Coopl pf2.90			7.5		17	39¼	37⅞	38¾	+1⅜
26¼	18⅞	CoopLab	.60		2.9	10	261	21¾	20⅝	20¾	
17	10⅜	CoopTR	.80		6.4	4	17	12½	12½	12½	
23½	18	Copeind	.92		4.0	12	25	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅜
21	15⅜	Coppwd	1.36		6.7	5	24	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
6	4½	Cordura	.44		8.0	10	272	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
23	12⅞	Corelns	.52		2.6	8	14	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	— ⅛
65	49⅝	CornPr	2.12		3.9	8	311	54¾	54¼	54⅜	+ ⅛
30½	22⅜	CorrBlk	1.56		5.6	10	37	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
26	19¼	Cowles	1		4.1	20	84	24⅝	24½	24⅜	+ ⅛
67	55¼	CoxBdct	.75		1.2	11	2	65	65	65	—1
11⅜	6¾	Craig	.8el			23	28	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
39¼	27¾	Crane	1.60		4.1	8	93	u39⅝	39	39	+ ⅛
12	7¼	CredIF	.44		5.0	5	118	8⅝	8¾	8¾	
35⅜	25⅞	CrockN	2		6.9	3	101	29½	28⅝	29	— ⅛
53	39	CrkNpf	3		8.8		3	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
27½	22½	CrckNpf2.18			9.3		15	u23⅝	23½	23⅝	
18¾	14	Crmpk	1.20		6.8	6	34	17¾	17¾	17¾	
21	17¾	CrouHls	.92		4.8	9	519	19¼	19	19¼	+ ½
35½	26⅛	CrwnCk			6		162	28	27¾	27⅞	
49⅜	32⅜	CrwZel	2.10		4.5	8	477	47	46¾	47	+ ⅜
60⅜	35½	CrumF	2.52		5.4	5	193	51½	50⅝	51½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Culbro	.65e		7.8		13	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
39¼	27¾	CumEn	1.80		5.5	5	51	32⅝	32½	32½	+ ½
13	9	CunnDrg	.40		3.9	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅝	8¾	Currinc	1.10		12.	4	41	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
29½	13¾	CurtW	.80		2.9	12	387	28	27¾	27¾	
36	22⅛	CurtW A	2		5.7		15	35	34¾	35	+1⅜
29⅞	17½	Cvclps	.88		3.7	3	62	24⅜	23⅞	24	+ ⅛

— D—D—D —

12½	7¼	DPF			4	144	7¾	d 7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Daman	.20	3.1	64	95	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20	12⅜	DanRiv	1.12	5.9	5	152	19¼	19	19	
30¼	27⅜	DanaCp	1.56	6.3	5	272	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
27	16¼	Daniel	.26b	.9	13	15	u27½	27¼	27¼	+ ⅜
49⅜	37¼	DartInd	1.80	4.7	6	506	39	37¾	38¼	— ⅛
49¼	37	Dart pf	2	5.3		23	38¾	37½	37¾	—1¼
74½	46	DataGen			13	413	63⅜	61½	61½	—1¼
48⅛	33	DataTer	.30	.8	12	581	38½	36¼	37⅜	+ ⅛
113¾	66½	Datapnt			17	174	110¾	109	109⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13½	Davco	.56b	3.9	4	243	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
57	45½	Davco pf	4.25	5.8		2230	73	71¾	73	
46	36½	DayInd	1.80	4.0	6	290	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅜
17¼	13⅞	DayIPL	1.74	12.	8	100	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
115	99	DPLpf12.50		12.		z100	103	103	103	—1

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
41½	23¼	Deere	1.80	5.3	7	635	36⅞	36½	36½+	⅜
14⅛	11⅜	DelmP	1.48	13.	6	143	11⅞	11¾	11⅞—	⅛
47¾	36	DeltaA	1.20	3.1	7	142	39	38⅜	39	+1
8¾	5⅜	Deltec	2.50c			20	u 8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
17	8⅝	Deltona			4	819	16⅜	14	14⅝—	1⅛
21¾	14½	DenMfg	1	5.3	7	98	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
24	13¾	Dennys	.88	5.9	6	96	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
20	14⅜	Dentsply	.88	4.9	10	20	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
13	10	DeSoto	1	8.3	8	29	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
15⅛	12¼	DetEd	1.60	13.	6	303	12¾	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
68½	56⅛	DetEd pf5.50		9.4		1	58½	58½	58½	— ½
76¾	58¼	DetE pf7.68		13.		z20	60	60	60	—1
26¼	21	DE pfF 2.75		13.		7	22	22	22	— ⅛
26	20⅜	DE pfB 2.75		13.		6	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
21⅛	16¾	DetE pr2.28		13.		4	17⅜	17½	17⅜—	⅛
25⅛	19¾	Dexter	1	4.1	9	70	24½	23¾	24½+	1⅛
15⅛	8¼	DiGior	.56	4.1	8	799	14¾	13¾	13⅜—	⅜
27	20¾	DiGior pf2.25		9.0		22	25¼	25¼	25¼—	⅜
26½	16⅜	DiaShm 1.20		7.0	5	21	17¾	17¾	17⅝—	⅜
47¼	32½	Diamd 2.20b		4.8	9	189	46	45¼	45¾+	⅜
21	16½	Diamd pf1.20		5.6		3	u21¼	21¼	21¼+	⅛
33½	19	DiamS	1.60	4.8	10	4236	u33¾	32¾	33¾+	⅜
36¼	18¾	Diebold	.78	2.0	13	200	35¼	34¾	35½+	⅜
71¼	48⅜	DigitalEq			15	2415	70½	69¾	69¾+	⅞
15⅜	8¼	Dillingm	.60	4.4	5	965	15	13¾	13⅝—	⅛
27¼	21¼	Dillmsm pf2		7.5		7	27	26½	26½—	1
23¼	15⅝	Dillon s 1.08		6.6	9	53	17	16¼	16¼	
48½	33	Disney	.72	1.5	13	1334	47¾	46¾	47	+ ⅜
7¾	2½	DivrsRdn				11	449 u	7¾	7½	
6⅞	3¾	DivrsMfg					236	5⅝	5¾	5/16—	⅛
19½	10	DrPepsi	.68	4.8	12	1529	15	14	14¼—	⅛
27	15	Documat			20	43	16	15½	16	+ ½
61	34⅜	DnmM g 2.50		.9		169	57⅜	56¾	56¾+	⅜
22	18¼	Donald n.60		2.7	8	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
5⅞	3¼	DonLJ	.14	2.5	13	514	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30⅜	25½	Donnly	1	3.6	8	64	27⅞	27¾	27⅞+	⅛
20	12⅛	Dorsey	.75	5.4	4	309	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
35⅜	27¾	Dover s	.86	2.5	11	1223	35¼	34¾	35	+ ½
35¼	24⅜	DowCh	1.60	4.7	9	1569	34¾	34¼	34⅜—	⅛
46½	32	DowJn	1.60	3.4	14	153	u48¾	46	46¾+	⅛
36⅜	23⅜	Dravo	1.28	3.6	9	126	36	35½	35½—	⅛
57½	35⅜	Dressr	1.10	2.0	10	779	57	55	56	+ 1¼
17¼	14¼	DrexB	1.72	11.		34	15¾	14⅞	15	
21⅜	13¼	Dreyfs	1.02e	4.8	7	1	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	
35⅜	25⅞	DrexCh	.92	4.9	6	1107	37⅞	37¼	37⅜	— ⅛
45¼	35¼	duPnt pf3.50		9.5	1		37	37	37	+ ⅛
57¼	45	duPnt pf4.50		9.9		13	45¾	45	45½—	⅛
20¼	16¼	DukeP	1.92	11.	6	589	17¾	17¾	17¾—	⅛
82	66	Duke pf6.75		9.6		5	70¼	70¼	70¼—	1¾
94½	73	Duke pf8.70		11.		z50	77	76	76	+ 1
90⅝	69	Duke pf8.20		11.		z20	72¾	72¾	72¾+	½
28⅜	24	Duke pf2.69		11.		22	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
91½	70	Duke pf8.32		12.		z50	71	71	71	—2
46¾	30¾	DunBr	1.76	4.0	14	320	44	43⅝	43⅝	
16⅜	13⅝	DuqLt	1.80	13.	8	338	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
23½	17¾	Duq pf A2.10		11.		z480	19	18¼	19	
21¼	15½	Duq pf	2	13.		z80	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
23	16¼	Duq pf	2.05	13.		z10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
21¾	16½	Duq pr K2.10		12.		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
11½	7	DutchB	.18	1.6	20	5	11⅛	11	11¼+	⅛
7¾	4⅞	DynAm	.10a	1.4	10	180	7⅛	7	7⅛	

— E—E—E —

55¾	25½	EGG	.80	1.4	18	129	55⅜	54⅞	55¼	
27⅜	23½	EGG wt				15	27⅜	27¼	27½+	⅛
3½	1⅞	EMI			75	569	3	3	3	+ ⅛
42⅞	22⅜	E Sys s	1	2.3	17	473	u44½	43½	44	+1½
25⅛	19⅜	EagleP	.88	3.9	8	56	23	22½	22¾+	⅛
21¾	15	Easco	1.20	6.7	6	3	18½	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
10¼	5⅞	EastAir			5	937	8¼	8	8	
24⅞	19	EsAir pf2.69		13.		6	21½	21¼	21¼—	⅛
25⅞	15¾	EastGF	.92	3.9	10	696	24⅜	23½	23¾—	⅜
15½	11⅛	EastUtl	1.60	13.	7	42	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
66⅜	44	EsKod	2.40a	4.8	8	2299	50¾	49⅝	50	—1
29⅜	23⅛	Eaton s	1.72	6.6	5	202	26⅜	26	26	+ ⅛
21½	14¼	Echlin	.44	2.8	11	287	16	15	16	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chg Prev Close
30½	23½	EckrdJr	1	3.7	10	195	27¾	26⅞	27	
35	23½	EdisBr	1.32	5.1	6	385	25¾	25¼	25¾	
21	13½	Edward	.60a	3.0	5	77	u21¼	20½	20¼—	⅛
26⅜	15⅞	ElPaso	1.48	5.7	8	3419	u26⅞	25¾	26	
24¾	18½	EPG dpf2.35		12.		27	19½	19¾	19½	
12½	8¼	ElcorCp	.24	1.8	8	53	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
9⅜	5½	ElecAssc			12	86	8½	8¼	8¼	
28	18⅜	EDS	1	4.0	13	201	25½	24¾	24⅞—	⅜
5¼	2¼	ElMeMg				35	139	4⅜	4⅜	
9½	6¾	EMM pf				7	8¼	8	8	
26⅜	17¾	Elgin	1.60	7.2	7	16	22¼	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
7⅞	3½	Elixir			16	149	5¾	5¼	5½	
39	22⅝	EmrsEl	1.40	4.4	10	589	35¼	34½	34⅝—	⅛
23⅜	14⅜	EmryA	1	6.5	9	1182	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
41¾	28¾	Emhart	2.40	8.4	5	465	28½	d28¼	28½—	⅛
14½	11⅛	EmpDs	1.44	11.	7	6	13¾	13½	13⅝+	⅛
35½	14⅜	EmpGas	.50	1.4	10	48	35⅜	34½	34¾—	⅜
36½	25⅜	EmpMC	s		8	1430	32⅞	32¼	32¾+	⅛
21	13⅞	EmrsB	s.56	3.2	7	6	17½	17⅜	17⅜—	⅛
30⅜	17	Ensrch	1.56	5.4	11	1587	29¾	29	29	+ ⅜
19⅛	12⅞	Enzes	s .80	4.7	8	189	16⅜	16½	16⅜—	⅛
23⅜	12⅜	Envrtec	1	7.7	11	642	13⅜	12¾	13	—1
24½	19	Equilx	2.20	11.	6	3	20¾	20½	20¾+	⅛
11½	8¾	Equimk	.96	9.5	6	38	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
24½	19	Eqmkpf2.31		12.		5	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
25¾	17¾	Equitbl	2.16	4.8	9	189	46	45¼	45¾+	⅜
24½	18	EqtGsPf	2	9.9		z350	20¼	20	20¼+	1
20¾	14	EqtLf	2	13.	8	34	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
32	23¾	Esmrk	1.84	6.4	7	537	29	28¼	28⅝+	⅜
23⅛	12⅜	Esquire	.70	4.7	5	18	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	EssexCh	.80	6.2	5	91	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
27¾	21¼	Ethyl	1.50	5.1	6	282	29⅝	29	29½+	½
25⅝	17⅜	EvanP	1.60a	6.5	5	231	25¼	24⅜	24¾—	⅛
14	10⅜	Evan pf1.40		13.		22	11¼	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
19¾	16⅜	Evan pf2.10		12.		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
42¾	25½	ExCelO	1.90	4.6	8	96	41⅞	41¼	41¼+	⅛
19¾	15⅝	Excisr	1.72e	12.		9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
61¼	48⅝	Exxon	4.40	7.5	7	4234	59¼	58¾	58¾+	⅜

— F—F—F —

31½	22¾	FMC	1.40	4.7	7	434	30¼	29⅞	30	
40	31½	FMC pf	2.25	5.8		10	39	39	39	+ ⅜
13	7¾	Fabrge	.48	3.8	11	969	u13½	12	12

هكذا من الأصل

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weekend

chloendorff Is Still Asking Questions

A German Obsessed With Germany

by Jonathan Kandell

UNICH — Nobody chased Volker Schloendorff back to West Germany. No French immigration official informed him that after a decade in e his visa was being canceled. None of his s and mentors — people like film directors ierre Melville, Alain Resnais and Louis — abruptly turned against him and said ey would rather have somebody less effi- is an assistant director.

was 26 and-I decided to make a film on my Schloendorff explained. "And all of a n I was aware that I could not possibly a film in France. The only thing to do was k to Germany, find out again what it was a German and try to make German mov-

urteen years and a dozen films later, endorff is still obsessed with his country's nd present, still trying to get his country- o think about Germany and still coming ort of answers.

the moment, with his adaptation of the ter Grass novel "The Tin Drum" drawing ls and praise in France and elsewhere d, Schloendorff is filming Bavarian Pre- Franz Josef Strauss on the campaign trail, , to "figure out how that man" could have ed as the conservative candidate for chan- . For the last two years, Schloendorff has wrestling — unsuccessfully, he says — with script on his countrymen's relationship the East Germans. And with Guenter , he has begun a film project parodying ncern over a demographic decline in his ry and titled, "Are the Germans Disap- g?" ("Not to worry," he says, lighting a cigar. "What would the world become ut Germans?")

gainst my will, I real- d I was not French d that it was ridiculous try to be a German nmaker in France.'

loendorff has not been without help or anionship in his quest to rattle the Ger- onscience. Since the mid-1960s, a remark- roup of film directors born just before or World War II — Alexander Kluge, Werner g. Rainer Werner Fassbinder, Wim ers and Schloendorff's wife, Margarethe rotta, among others — have been prodd- ermans to question their relentless search armony and economic well-being, their abhorrence of the conflictive and the unconventional.

Abroad, these filmmakers have been acclaimed as the most innovative and potent force in European cinema. But many Germans are still perplexed by their films, which they often consider unentertaining, distorted, even subversive.

"Until the last five or 10 years, Germans were not interested in themselves and that's why they didn't like our films," Schloendorff said. "A German film in the '50s or '60s had to be located in Seoul or Chicago or Hong Kong to be interesting and sell here. Directors would never shoot a film in Frankfurt or Duesseldorf because the audience did not want to identify with Germany."

It was the kind of mentality that Schloendorff as an adolescent fully shared. Born in Wiesbaden in 1939, the son of two doctors, Schloendorff recalls that during his teenage years nobody talked about the war, politics or literature.

"It was the '50s, under [Chancellor Konrad] Adenauer, and the only time I really felt alive was in the local Amerika Haus," he recalled. "I could see all those American films, read American books, listen to American Forces Network all day long. At 15, I wanted to leave school, with some vague idea of becoming an artist or at least joining a circus."

His parents instead sent him to a French Jesuit boarding school in Brittany. He stayed in France for 10 years. "I discovered a passion for politics," he said. "I arrived in 1956 at the time of the Russian intervention in Hungary. Then there was the end of the Indochina War and the beginning of the war in Algeria. Every conflict seemed to be brought into the open in French society, contrary to the way I had been brought up in Germany."

And then of course there were films. At the Jesuit school, Schloendorff joined a film club. By 1959, the New Wave of French cinema had started, and he moved to Paris hoping to get into moviemaking. His first jobs were translating German subtitles in older films for the Cinematheque. He saw two or three films a day there, picked up a thorough knowledge of film history and met the new, younger directors. In the early 1960s, he worked as an assistant with Malle, Melville, Resnais and others.

"I had tried to get away from everything German," Schloendorff said. "In fact, it was my French friends who reminded me from time to time that I was German. By little remarks, like when I was too efficient, they would say, 'Uh, oh, here comes the Hun.' Or when I got furious or laughed at the wrong time — 'Typical German,' they would say. Or being asked: 'Now, you, as a German, what do you think about it?' "

"Against my will, I realized I was not French and that it was ridiculous to try to be a German filmmaker in France," he said.

So in 1965, he took the train to Munich with a batch of recommendations from French film directors and an idea to make a film based on Robert Musil's novel "Young Toerless."

"It was set in a boarding school — somewhat like the one I had attended in France, but against a German background in the years before World War I," Schloendorff explained. "It was a sharp analysis of how almost fascist structures could originate in a small community like a school. I thought it should look a bit like a German film from the early 1930s. I wanted to establish a continuity with the German cinema that had stopped in 1933 when the Nazis took over."

'I knew nobody, had no money, but I was a professional, and there were few of them around in Germany.'

Like a traveling salesman, Schloendorff took his script from one commercial producer to another. "I knew nobody, had no money, but I was a professional, and there were few of them around in Germany," he said. The film was bought. It won a prize at the Cannes Festival in 1966 but was not a great commercial success.

"German filmmaking was really dead in the years after the war," Schloendorff said. "It was not only that the Germans did not care. Nobody in the world wanted to hear the German language, and for good reason. The pure sound of it would hurt an audience's ear. If we wanted to get the industry started again, we obviously could not base ourselves on market demand either in Germany or abroad. We needed subsidies."

The battle for government aid has helped bring the German filmmakers, who already shared many political and cinematic ideas, even closer together.

"This struggle for subsidies hasn't stopped even today," Schloendorff said. "It still involves 25 to 30 percent of our work time. We have had to form associations, pressure groups. We have had to convince politicians who never thought of films as culture on the level of classical music, plays or operas. They would rather spend the money building kindergartens. Going to a cinema was for them like going to a whorehouse — not socially relevant."

The filmmakers won the ear of the Social Democratic Party when it came to power in 1969. A government-backed Center of German Cinema was formed to help subsidize films. But relations between the Social Democratic politicians and the film directors have not been smooth, particularly after a series of movies that have cast the government in a harshly authoritarian light in its repression of terrorists and terrorist sympathizers. After Schloendorff and his wife directed the 1975 movie "The Lost Honor of Katarina Blum," they had to choose between their continued participation in the German Cinema Center and their alleged sympathy for terrorists. They remained with the center because of nearly unanimous backing from their colleagues and from actors.

"I was never specifically interested in terrorists, like Dostoevski was, for example," Schloendorff said. "The subject chose me. It was the climate we were living in. People we knew, former students and others, were being accused of sympathizing with terrorism. All of a sudden, people we had worked with were supposed to be state enemies. Long before we started making 'Katarina Blum,' the police raided our apartment looking for terrorists — or at least arms — under our bed."

Schloendorff does seem to sympathize with the initial impulses of the people who eventually became members of the Baader-Meinhof gang. "It was quiet people like Katarina Blum — not wild-eyed, knife-between-the-teeth fanatics — who became terrorists," he said. "They were closer to the uneasiness of our society than the rest of us so-called normal people."

"Because, you know, the authorities here generally encourage people not to be politically engaged," he went on. "There is what I would call an effort to make people passive. The whole of German politics since the end of the war is to get people off the streets, away from demonstrations. Politicians try to manage politics the way executives manage businesses, like technocrats. If one wants to participate, one is considered a bit crazy."

"But of course," he added, "even though these terrorists started from humane impulses, they ended up destroying themselves, contributing nothing."

"Katarina Blum" was adapted from a novel by Heinrich Boell. Most of Schloendorff's films are drawn from literature, and his conversations are laced with literary references.

"A great part of my experience in life is reading," he said. "A filmmaker translates an experience into cinema. And I consider it legitimate to translate my reading experience into film to try to recall what moved me. If a book coincides with something I lived through — say 'Young Toerless' and my days in a boarding school, or 'Katarina Blum' and the repression I felt around me — well, that makes a film even easier."

Asked whether he would rather have been a writer, Schloendorff said that it was too lonely a lifestyle and that he would rather work in a group the way filmmakers do.

"In one way, I put literature on a pedestal," he said. "In another way, all my filmmaking, my adaptation of novels, is a way of pushing them off that pedestal, bringing them down to my ordinary, moviemaking, mortal level. I know very well that it is a banalization of something noble — because a book lets the imagination soar, while a film fixes images. I suppose it is a way of playing out my inferiority complex toward writers." ■



Jonathon Kandell

The director and his cigar.

roy-on-Thames: Rewriting the Greeks

by Barbara Lovenheim

ONDON — Making Greek drama come alive for an audience nursed on James Bond, Tom Stoppard or even Shakespeare is a challenge few directors are willing to take on.

k drama may be the wellspring of Westture but it is filled with incredible situa- myths, murders, heightened passions, gods and lengthy passages about the naJustice that frustrate the appetite for hat are sharp, clear and psychologically cing.

ired by these difficulties, John Barton, a director of the Royal Shakespeare Comas spent more than a year shaping mate- m Aeschylus, Sophocles, Homer and Euripides into a coherent 10-play cycle. s the story of the Trojan War in episodes vith fast-paced action, passionate conons, lyrical commentary and Harold ike humor. Described as his most ambiroject since "The War of the Roses" in The Greeks" will open at The Aldwych in London on Feb. 2 for a two-month

been obsessed with the project since we experimental project on the Greeks in d 15 years ago but I was hesitant to unit because the background was so ob- the audience. I finally decided to tell ole story of the Trojan War because it esonate for the audience more." Barton e has been described variously as a masyteller, a fastidious orchestrator and a

ing with translator Kenneth Cavender, has condensed lengthy didactic passages, characters and speeches from one play ner, rearranged episodes, inserted needed l and expanded characters such as nnon and Clytemnestra to make the ccessible and integrated. He also has re- the metered Greek verse with a simple ress line, using words that are simple id and relying on declarative statements ed by metaphor or adjectives to create a urgency.

simpler and less self-conscious than any reek script I know," said Tony Church, ys Menelaus and Odysseus. "But it con- n extraordinary range of emotions. I ink we've learned anything dramatically e Greeks," he added.

n would agree. "I wanted to get away e tradition of translating Greek plays. s earnest, self-indulgent and grandiose. e a work terse, laconic and closest to the original Greek. In practice I've done 90 percent of the editing and it's very much my own idiom. My main purpose was to humanize the material. Will this be clear? Will we communicate? That's all I bother about," he said.

The completed drama is a series of 10 one-act plays presented in units on three separate evenings. (There are also complete runs on Saturday.) The first unit, "The War," begins with Agamemnon's sacrifice of Iphigenia and ends with the sack of Troy. The second, "The Murders," recounts the murders of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra. The third, "The Gods," concerns the reconciliations of Menelaus and Helen and of Orestes and Electra and is, according to some, the most original because it contains comic situations that approach the theater of the absurd.

The costumes evolve from pre-Homeric garb in the first episodes to modern in the last, where Helen sunbathes on a towel and soldiers carry World War II guns. The music is pervasive but unobtrusive, using a piano, two trumpets, two bouzoukis, a flute and a drum.

The 24 men and women who play the roles are leading members of the English stage, trained in Shakespeare and classical drama. Despite the superb records of the actors, the trilogy has presented problems and challenges, not the least of which has been rehearsing 10 plays at a time for 17 weeks in unheated and sparsely furnished rehearsal rooms.

"I'm always fighting fatigue," said Billie Whitelaw, who plays Andromache and Athene. "I've rehearsed Jacobean drama in the morning, played opposite [Sir Laurence] Olivier in the afternoon and in 'Hobson's Choice' at night, but the last 17 weeks have been more emotionally demanding because the tension never lets up. I never get over my state of nervous agitation and miss absorption time to develop a character. I'm always trying to strike a balance between classical delivery and realism, trying to deliver the verse as written but also to be a believable woman without posturing, to play histrionics truthfully."

The actors also have had difficulty delivering the simple verse convincingly, a task more difficult for most of them than delivering the heavily textured verse of Shakespeare. "Shakespeare is so rich it buoys you up. This language is so terse and bare there's nothing you can ride on. You have to make it," said Janet Suzman, who plays Clytemnestra and Helen.

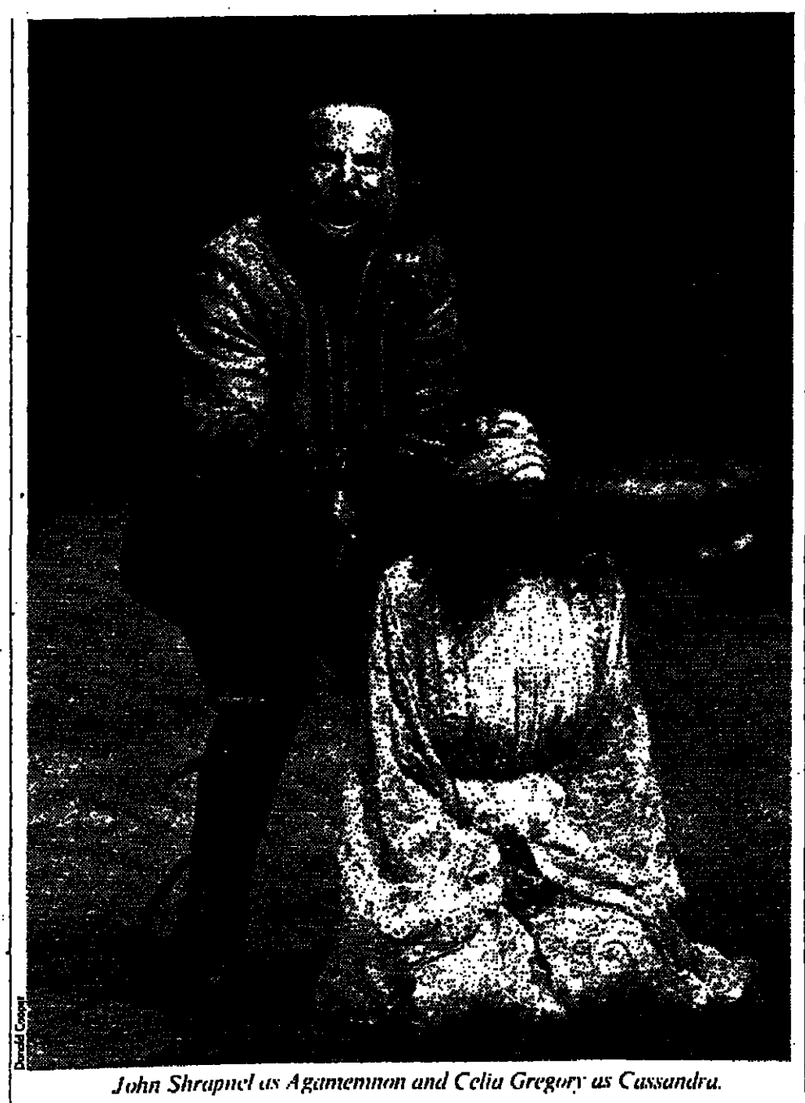
Church added: "You must be totally accurate, otherwise your interpretation can become totally naive and empty. I'm learning all the time to shed excess, to find a point of balance. It's been harder work than any other play."

Learning to develop characters not fully defined in the text has also posed problems. "These characters are not deep psychologically. They are two-dimensional and the ordinary aids found in Shakespeare are not there. You always risk making a fool of yourself as a actor," said Mike Gwilym, who plays Achilles and Orestes. "I thought that Orestes would be easier to play than Achilles because his role is essentially passive — and found that even more difficult because it became dreadfully boring. I finally decided to literally vomit up the Furies on stage to give them a physical reality."

While most of the players have struggled to develop convincing characters not known to the audience, Suzman and John Shrapnel have faced the opposite problem: developing characters with stereotypical associations. "Most people have the idea of Clytemnestra as a great, dark, black brooding monster. But here we see a different Clytemnestra, a younger one, witness to her daughter's sacrifice, tormented by it, whose heart we understand," Suzman said. "And Helen is not the face that launched a thousand ships. Everyone has an image of her which no one can live up to. In Euripides she is split in two — her image goes to Troy and she goes to Egypt — and there are few clues in the text. You have to smell and sniff your way around."

Shrapnel, who plays Agamemnon and Apollo, faces a similar dilemma. "I've tried to get away from the idea of Agamemnon as a righteous heroic man to present a man under massive stress, similar to a corporation president who must ransom his child. But the scenes are difficult to naturalize; there's a temptation to do them in an extreme or hysterical way. Yet, the less you show the more you convey emotionally. It's also been difficult to find one harmonious character, since I age from a young, idealistic warrior to an old corrupted war dog. It's a difficult journey to produce and calls on virtually everything I've ever learned."

Performing these parts convincingly may turn out to be the most difficult acting experience these players have faced — and the most personal. Celia Gregory, who plays Cassandra, summed it up: "I'm not literate in the English sense, and the journey toward clarity has been a struggle. But I've developed a very strong instinct about the part, and I hope it's right." ■



Donald Cooper

John Shrapnel as Agamemnon and Celia Gregory as Cassandra.



Donald Cooper

Mike Gwilym as Achilles and Janet Lambert as Thetis.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Vienna's English Theater (tel: 42.12.60) — To Feb. 23: "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers" (Neil Simon).
•Staatsoper — Jan. 26 at 7: "Carmen." Jan. 27 at 7: "Die Fledermaus." Jan. 29 at 7: "Don Quixote." Jan. 30 at 7:30: "La Traviata." Jan. 31 at 7:30: "Il Trovatore."
•Musikverein, Grosser Saal — Jan. 28 at 7:30: English Chamber Orchestra, Jean-Bernard Pommier conductor (Mozart, Haydn). Jan. 30 at 7:30: Pinchas Zukerman violin, Marc Neikrug piano (Mozart, Faure, Beethoven).
•Konzerthaus, Mozart-Saal — Jan. 28 at 7:30: Lindsay String Quartet (Haydn, Elgar, Beethoven). Jan. 29 at 7:30: Jorg Demus piano (Bach, Beethoven, Schumann).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, *Koninklijke Vlaamse* Opera (tel: 031/33.66.85) — Jan. 25 and 31 at 8; Jan. 27 at 3: "A Night in Venice."

BRUSSELS, *Theatre Royal de la* Monnaie, Grande Salle (tel: 218.12.01) — Jan. 25, 27 and 30: "Die Gotterdammerung" (Wagner). Petite Salle — Jan. 25-31 at 8: "Alleman" (Hugo Claus).
•Palais des Beaux Arts — Jan. 31 at 8:30: Liege Orchestra, Pierre Bartholomee conductor, Jessye Norman soprano (Berg, R. Strauss).

ENGLAND

BRISTOL, City Art Gallery — Through Feb. 9: Arthur Rackham illustrations.

LONDON, 4th International Mime Festival, to Feb. 2: Cockpit Theater (tel: 402.50.81) — Jan. 25: Velyo Gorsnov. Jackson's Lane Community Center (tel: 340.52.26) — Jan. 25 and 26: Patrick Beckers. French Institute Theater (tel: 589.62.11) — Jan. 25: Theatre du Mouvement.
•British Library Galleries — To May 11: David Garrick's Bicentenary exhibition.
•Royal Albert Hall (tel: 589.82.12) — Jan. 27 at 7:30: New Symphony Orchestra — Viennese evening. Jan. 25:, Marvin Gaye.
•Sadler's Wells Theater (tel: 837.16.72) — D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. Jan. 28-30: "HMS Pinafore." Jan. 25 and 26: "The Pirates of Penzance." Jan. 31: "The Mikado."
•Rainbow Theater (tel: 263.31.48) — Jan. 26: Marvin Gaye.
•Rembrandt Hotel, Thurloe Place, SW7 — Jan. 27: Antique Fair.
•Royal Festival Hall (tel: 928.31.91) — Jan. 26 at 7:30: Burns Night Concert, Moira Anderson soprano, The Scottish Clans Dancers, The Band of the Scots Guards, Major D. R. Beat conductor. Jan. 27 at 3:15: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor (Beethoven). Jan. 27 at 7:30: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart). Jan. 28 at 8: Daniel Barenboim piano (Chopin). Jan. 29 at 8: London Philharmonic Orchestra, John Pritchard conductor, Pinchas Zukerman violin (Kagel, Beethoven). Jan. 31 at 8: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, Dmitri Alexeiev piano (Tchaikovsky).
•Queen Elizabeth Hall — Jan. 26 at 7:45: Richard Hickox Singers, City of London Sinfonia, Richard Hickox conductor (Holst, Finzi). Jan. 28 at 7:45: The Miroslav Vitous Group, The Michael Garrick Sextet.
•Purcell Room — Jan. 26 at 7:30: David Heath flute, Gillian Tingay harp, Richard Balcombe piano (Telemann, Ravel). Jan. 28 at 8: Narine Harountunian piano (Haydn, Brahms).
•Old Vic (tel: 928.76.16) — "Heartaches of an English Pussycat" (Balzac).
•Roundhouse Theater (tel: 267.25.64) — *Jan. 28-Feb. 9:* "*Richard III*," Rustaveli Company from Georgia, USSR.
•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — Jan. 26 at 7:30: Kodaly String Quartet of Budapest (Haydn, Ravel, Bartok). Jan. 27 at 7:30: Vienna Recorder Ensemble — music from three ages. Jan. 31 at 7:30: The English Concert, Trevor Pinnock conductor/ harpsichord (Vivaldi, Bach, Handel).

FRANCE

ALFORTVILLE, La Cappadoce (tel: 375.05.30) — To Jan. 30: Jazz artist Nivo. Every night: Singer Marten Yorgantz.

LILLE, Palais des Sports — Jan. 29: Rory Gallagher and Elliott Murphy.
•Theatre Sebastopol — Jan. 28 and 29 at 8:30: Lille Philharmonic Orchestra, P. Dervaux conductor (Wagner).

NANCY, Grand Theatre de Nancy — Jan. 25, 27 and 29: "I Masnadieri" (Verdi).

PARIS, Maison de la Radio-France (*tel: 524.15.16*), *Grand Auditorium* — Jan. 25 at 8: "King Arthur" (Purcell). New Philharmonic Orchestra, Radio-France Choir, John Eliot Gardiner conductor. *Jan. 31 at 8:30:* New Philharmonic Orchestra, Jerome Kaltenbach conductor, Henri Goraieb piano (Haydn, Mozart, Bartok).
•Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 359.72.42) — Jan. 25 at 7:30 and Jan. 26 at 10 a.m.: Paris Orchestra, Yehudi Menuhin conductor/violin (Mozart, Bartok, Haydn).
•Dunois (tel: 584.72.00) — Jan. 25 and 26 at 8:30: African Roots in Music. Jan. 28 at 8:30: Evan Chandlee Trio.
•Chapelle des Lombards — Jan. 26, 28 and 29 at 8:30: Fusion Jazz Quartet.
•Olympia (tel: 742.82.45) — Jan. 28-Feb. 3: Plastic Bertrand.
•Theatre Noir — Jan. 28 at 8: Concert in memory of American jazz musician Leslie Crawford.
•American Center (tel: 354.99.92) — Jan. 30 at 9: Alain Feinberg piano (Davidovsky, Wolpe).
•Salle Pleyel (tel: 563.88.73) — Jan. 30 at 8:30: French National Orchestra, Neville Marriner conductor, Myriam Fried violin (Prokofiev, Bruch, Elgar).
•Theatre du Palais-Royal (tel: 297.59.85) — "Joyeuses Paques" (Jean Poiret).
•*Centre Pompidou* (*tel: 278.79.95*) — Through April 14: Salvador Dali. Through Jan. 27: Jacques Minassian — Fine Art.
•Opera de Paris (tel: 742.57.50) — Jan. 25 and 29 at 7:30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
•Pavillon Ballard — Jan. 26 and 27: "Colorfield Painting" — works by Ellsworth Kelly from 1963 to 1979.
•Concertgebouw — Jan. 24 and 25: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Ed Spanjaard conductor, Jean Decroos viola (Berlioz, Lalo, Debussy, Bartok).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Juan Miro Foundation — Original drawings of the German Pavilion from 1929. Through Feb. 3: Jerry Sheerin exhibition.

MADRID, Cultural Center — 18th-century prints by Piranesi.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL, Casino Musiksaal — Jan. 25 at 8:15: Collegium Musicum (Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn). Jan. 30 and 31 at 8:15: The King's Singers.

GENEVA, Grand Theatre — Jan. 25, 27, 29 and Feb. 1 at 8: "Le Vaisseau Fantome" (Wagner).
•Victoria Hall — Jan. 30 at 8: Orchestre de la Suisse Romande, H. Stein conductor.

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, Akademie der Kunste (tel: 3-91.10.31) — Jan. 26 at 6: Gerd Zacher organ (Bach). Jan. 27 at 7: John Cage "Rozart mix." Jan. 30 at 8: John Cage "Lecture on the Weather."

DUESSELDORF, Opernhaus (tel: 37.09.81) — Deutsche Oper am Rhein. Jan. 26 at 7:30: "La Boheme." Jan. 27 at 7:30: "Rigoletto." Jan. 31 at 7:30: "Hansel und Gretel."

FRANKFURT, Oper der Stadtischen Buhnen — Jan. 25 at 7:30: "Carmen." Jan. 26 at 7:30: "The Barber of Seville." Jan. 27 at 1: "La Traviata." Jan. 27 at 8: "Lelio" (ballet by Berlioz). Jan. 30 at 7:30: "Idomeneo." Jan. 31 at 7:30: "Der fliegende Hollander." Feb. 1 at 8: Academy of St. Martin Chamber Ensemble (Brahms, Mendelssohn).
•Saal der Deutschen Bank — Feb. 1: Tokyo String Quartet (Haydn, Bartok).

MUNICH, *Herkulessaal der Residenz* — Jan. 25 at 8: Tokyo String Quartet (Mozart, Janacek). Jan. 27 at 8: Christian Zacharias piano (Beethoven, *Schumann*). *Jan. 28 at 8:* Guarneri Quartet (Beethoven). Jan. 31 at 8: Munich Philharmonic Orchestra, Charles Mackerras conductor (Janacek, Lalo).
•National Theater (tel: 22.13.16) — Jan. 25 and 28 at 7: "Die Zauberflote." Jan. 26 at 7: "Otello." Jan. 30 at 7: "Madame Butterfly."

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

FESTIVAL OF IRISH ARTS

The London Festival of Irish Arts (Feb. 1-March 15) includes "A Life" (Hugh Leonard) presented by the Abbey Theater and "Playboy of the Western World" (folk-ballet version of Synge's play) presented by the Irish Ballet Company with original live music by The Chieftains, exhibitions such as "The Vikings in Ireland" (part of the major British Museum exhibition on the Vikings) and "Aspects of Ireland" (color landscape photography by Walter Pfeiffer), films, lectures and concerts by The Dubliners, The Louis Stewart Quartet, Paul Brady and others. (For more information tel: 493.32.01).

CORRECTION

In a Weekend article last Friday on foreign cultural centers in Paris, *Judith Pisar was incorrectly* identified as the director of the American Center. She is the chairman of the board. Henry Pillsbury is the director. Weekend regrets the error.

The Capital of Marzipan

by John M. Geddes

LUEBECK, West Germany — "I could eat it all day," 7-year-old Steffen Mueller said. And some of the older people nearby smiled and nodded in agreement.

They were standing in Niederegger's confectionery, one of Luebeck's many purveyors of marzipan — a confection made by cooking a kneaded mixture of almond paste, confectioner's sugar and a few drops of rose water or orange extract.

Marzipan is sold throughout the year although the Christmas season is the busiest time at 173-year-old Niederegger's, the largest producer in West Germany. The secret of the store's enduring success isn't difficult to see: Whether the item on the shelf looks like bread, cake, carrots, ham, fish or cheese on toast, it is all made from marzipan.

The candy has always been a luxury item, with a small marzipan orange costing 70 cents, a one-pound loaf of marzipan bread $3.20 and a box of eight chocolate-covered pieces $4.40.

At Niederegger's factory on the outskirts of Luebeck, huge machines sort, wash and shell the almonds in a few minutes, mix them in a cruncher with powdered sugar and form a brown marzipan paste. It is then cooked and poured into pans or molds to cool.

With the air inside the factory laden with a somewhat cloying sweet smell, with workers attired in white uniforms and hats and with marzipan being molded, filled, covered, painted and packed throughout the factory's three floors, it all seems a candy lover's idea of heaven.

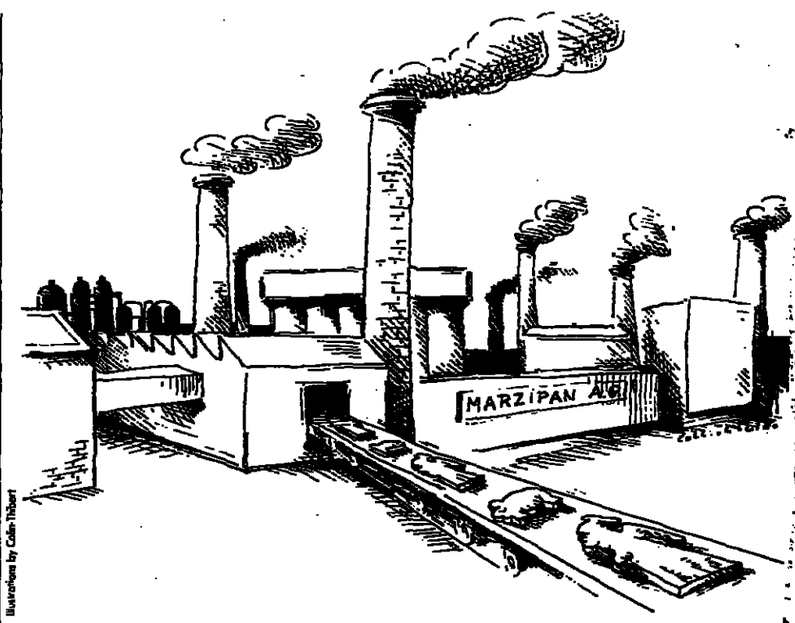
The company's production manager, Hartmut Gornemann, who has spent 30 years in the marzipan business, said, "When you're so bound up with marzipan, it can't help but be fun."

Luebeck, a port of 240,000 on the Baltic, was one of the original leading members, along with Hamburg and Bremen, of the Hanseatic League, that medieval guild formed by merchants in the



free towns of northern Germany to protect and promote their common economic interests. Historically — or at least mythologically — the city is to marzipan what Atlantic City, N.J., is to saltwater taffy. But in Luebeck, with the link measured in centuries — and undisturbed by casinos — the similarity between the confection and the town has become much like the similarity that is supposed to develop between a dog and its owner.

The story of Luebeck is all about a sweet from the Middle Ages still being carefully hand-painted, albeit at 5,000 candies a shift, just as it had been when this city's seven medieval towers were new.



Illustrations by Colin Thibert

Faithfully, in all its brochures, Luebeck relates the legend of its tie to marzipan, and then, in a manner befitting a northern German nonsense outlook, dismisses the tale on the same page.

The story records how in 1407, with the city under siege and famine threatening, a resourceful confectioner saved the populace by creating bread from a dough made of sugar and almonds.

The only problem with the tale, which otherwise might have become a focal point for local history, is that Italians tell the same story in Turin, Florence and Venice. The more logical explanation, and one accepted by the city fathers, is that the confection originated in Arabia and found its way north along the Hanseatic League's trade routes.

While marzipan had reached Luebeck by at least the 14th century, it took much longer for it to arrive on most German tables. The largest impediment to wide popularity was the price of sugar. The expense gave the confection an aura of luxury.

As a result, marzipan first became the favorite confection of the European nobility, with a Russian czar ordering goose-shaped marzipan as gifts to his court each Christmas. On the more bourgeois level, Thomas Mann, not one of Luebeck's favorite sons, described Christmas cake in "Buddenbrooks" as "alternating with massive marzipan loaves so fresh inside they were damp."

By the turn of the century, Luebeck had become the German capital for marzipan, with each of the town's confectioners jealously guarding his own recipes.

According to early recipes, one should proceed this way: "Cast almonds into seething water so that the skin can be easy to remove. Then pound finely in the mortar and add an equal weight of powdered sugar. Mix well and knead together. Form the thusly obtained dough into flat cakes or leaves."

At the Niederegger factory, a special importance seems to be placed on the part of the shop floor where the apples, oranges and other fruit shapes are molded and painted with food coloring by hand. Picking up a banana and pointing to a brown bruise artfully painted on to its off-yellow skin, Gornemann said, "There are machines that can paint the products, but none of them look so good."

Despite his obvious expertise and enthusiasm for the confection, Gornemann's thin figure belies the image of a 53-year-old candy maker. But he says that his flat stomach does not result from any lack of marzipan. "Sometimes, when you're in here all day, it's kind of hard to keep the appetite because you've had it up to here with the smell," he said, holding his hand above his head. "But I am always able to take a few bites."

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هكذا من الأصل

he Moulin Rouge Kicks in Its 91st Year

by Janis Johnson

ARIS — Since 1889 — with a few interuptions — the chorus girls at the Moulin Rouge have danced the cancan, that frenzied display of petticoats, black and, of course, legs that evokes the tanand naughty decadence of "Gay Paree." te wars, fires and changing fashions in ument, the salacious cancan has endured its presentation has undergone many In the early days of the Moulin Rouge an dancers shocked Paris with displays -stockinged legs and ruffled petticoats. ulin Rouge today presents a less subtle f skin, and its half-clad dancers are fea- glossy color advertisements that make le Toulouse-Lautrec's paintings seem and genteel.

n. 30, the Moulin Rouge will celebrate anniversary with a gala benefit for Uniurally, the cancan will be the focus of . Comedian Jerry Lewis, who in France the *roi du crazy*, dancer Ginger Rogers, ter Ustinov and singer Charles Aznall top the bill. Female impersonators Cabaret Chez Michou in Paris will pay vn kind of tribute to the legends of e Baker and Mistinguett. Disco stars and The Village People no doubt will ust how much entertainment has

its opening in October, 1889, the Mouge has catered to fantasy. Founder whose first name has been lost to histothat he aimed to create the atmosphere xurious slave market with the difference that the free slaves would be the classiest girls of the moment."

In those days, circuses, magic shows, traveling acrobats and neighborhood dance halls were the staples of recreation. Nothing that existed then was bawdy enough for Zidler.

Zidler and Joseph Oller opened the Moulin Rouge on the place Blanche. On the hillside of Montmartre, wooded in those days, it was a visually extravagant addition. A red windmill cut the night with lighted blades. Patrons passed beneath it to enter an enclosed garden of sycamore trees with tables and chairs. Dancers burst onto the garden's stage from the hollow belly of an enormous fake elephant.

> There were those who came to have their evening cafe and those who came to find a lady for the night.

The arcades of the ceremonial entry hall lured crowds into a main ballroom. About 9:30 every night the audience arrived — wasp-waisted women and men in top hats who mingled under red, green and yellow lights. The Moulin Rouge attracted a lot of foreigners, many of them curious about this den of sin, many simply because it was one of the things that one had to see in Paris — like the sewers.

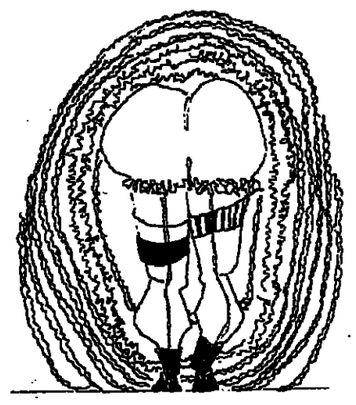
The early ball on Sundays attracted a crowd of clerks and shopgirls. Sometimes rich merchants and members of *le monde*, the upper class, came to "slum" it.

There were painters, journalists, actors, writers, all of whom knew each other and formed a closed circle. There were those who came to have their evening cafe and those who came to find a lady for the night and who left after the show to drink all night in the bars of Montmartre. The ladies came, some of them dancers, to have a few drinks with the regular crowd and to gossip about their friends, their feuds and their love affairs. "It was an orgy of light and movement," an habitue said at the time.

Zidler would not admit anyone who looked scruffy — a glance at their shoes usually gave them away. Yet there was nothing snobbish about his dance hall. He sometimes gave rejected clients money for new shoes so that they could return and enjoy the show. Bohemians and socialites were equal in the carefree din as long as they were clean.

In the original productions, a clang of cymbals announced the floor show. *La Goulue*, The Glutton, *La Sauterelle*, The Grasshopper, and *Grille d'Egout*, Sewer Grating — the original female stars — lined up opposite *Valentin le Desosse*, Valentin the Boneless, their male consort, for the featured *quadrille* — later known as the French cancan.

The cancan became a feature of music halls, revues and operetta in the second half of the 19th century. It was raised to prominence by



operetta composer Jacques Offenbach and, of course, by Toulouse-Lautrec.

The girls revealed black stockings, garters, bloomers and 60 meters of lace petticoats each, which they flung and fluttered as they kicked. Leaping, falling backward and whirling in a dance of four set paces, they landed in wide leg splits. Those who stood at the front of the crowded dance floor could see the heart embroidered on the *derriere* of *La Goulue*.

Toulouse-Lautrec was captivated by the "new thrill" and its carnal violence, perfumes and sweat. He immortalized *La Goulue* and her partners in paintings, copies of which hang now in the Moulin Rouge lobby. "*La vie est belle!*" he once toasted Zidler. "*Voila le quadrille!*" — which basically meant that he liked it.

La Goulue, an insolent beauty, was supple as a glove, an alluring mixture of brimming freshness and ribaldry, according to newspaper accounts of the time. Some say that she earned her nickname from her ability to empty a glass — or more — quickly. But the queen of the cancan died in misery in a circus wagon in 1919.

Grille d'Egout was an altogether different dancer. She was more formal about her steps, more joyous than voluptuous and she looked more like a tough kid off the streets of Paris than like a *cocotte*, the semi-shady ladies who made their living off being fleshy and available. *Grille d'Egout* was more a comic than a temptress.

By 1892, Zidler had given up the effective direction of the Moulin Rouge to Oller. He died late in the 1890s. As time went on and the Moulin Rouge changed hands, the atmosphere and the dancing went through many changes; more lights, more luxury and new dances. By the turn of the 20th century, there were many music halls in Paris. The Moulin Rouge's neighbors, the Folies Bergeres and the Casino de Paris, still play today. But halls limited to dancing fell out of fashion. In 1900, the Moulin Rouge evolved into a music hall-theater with dance revues, operetta and comic sketches.

This lasted until Aug. 1, 1914, the day of the mobilization for World War I when the very Austrian Tyrolean house orchestra played the "Marseillaise" and the Moulin Rouge closed for the war. A few months later it burned. It was later rebuilt.

The end of the war in 1921 introduced a new era of "super-spectacle" shows that have persisted. Flappers with bobbed hair tamed the cancan into a synchronized chorus-line number. In 1924, the Gertrude Hoffmann Girls, in ostrich feathers and G-strings, made their debut at the Moulin Rouge, precursors to the Doriss Girls who dance there now.

Maurice Chevalier, Josephine Baker and Mistinguett all starred on the Moulin Rouge stage.

In 1937, the music hall closed again. For a while it was a movie house. A remodeled Moulin Rouge reopened on June 22, 1951. The present owners, Jacki Clerico and Robert Rouzaud, bought it in 1962.

Today the neon lights of the Moulin Rouge at 82 boulevard Clichy glow between a cafe and a self-service restaurant along the Pigalle strip, known for sex shows and neon lights. Color photographs of bosoms and leggy women in G-strings line the Moulin Rouge entrance. A show, including one-half bottle of champagne and the cheapest meal, starts at 225 francs. A few seats are available at the bar, without the meal, for 150 francs.

Slightly musty odors of antiquity hover in the ballroom. Mock trees covered with paper Japanese lanterns stand beneath striped circus canvas. The original 45-foot mirrored serpentine bar commands one side of the hall. In winter as in summer, the 900-seat theater is full almost every night. It is a different crowd, a different show, but it is still the Moulin Rouge.

Tickets for reservations on Jan. 30 cost 600 francs. Eve Barre, the wife of French Prime Minister Raymond Barre, will be the honorary chairman of the event, and Monique Pelletier, the French minister for women's affairs, is on the honor committee. ■



he Woollies Brigade Is Back

by Rachel Billington

ONDON — In England, the energy crisis has brought to the fore that generation of aging residents who never acknowledged the reliance on modern hey have no central heating or cars and ıg ago realized that the only sin worse ng the telephone was turning on an elec- t. Why, after all, did God give us legs, (on occasion) and Harris tweed?

Great-Aunt Aggies and Great-Uncle an be found as candidates for the Ecolty, inventors of far-out windmills and cyclists immune to the impatience of of more modern conveniences. It has ticularly upsetting for those who turned rn innovations (electricity, central heaten food) to discover that the log-fire, its and grow-your-own-vegetables bribeen proved so right.

The English, as they have in most crises, have been able to cope. It is just that the hearty older generation has found it easier than most. But others have done so in various ways.

The two classes least affected have been the runner and the drinker — the runner because he boosts his circulation for several rewarding hours a day, the drinker because the alcohol boosts his circulation for several only slightly less rewarding hours a day.

The intelligent sufferer from diminished heating has become both. A five-mile run followed by a tumbler of sweet sherry takes the place of several expensive gallons of fuel oil.

The need to drink has led to an increase in parties. This isn't strictly necessary since sweet sherry, or Madeira wine, as it should properly be called, is a respectable drink anytime, anyplace. Great-Aunt Aggie is still tippling in the privacy of her country home.

Then there is the shaggy, warm-blooded gun dog — not a very popular sight on city streets but very useful in the country, especially in twos and threes, for adding warmth to lofty homes and serving as an eiderdown. With high ceilings and long, elegant hallways, these country homes have only two rooms above freezing — the kitchen and the sitting room. My earliest memory is of white breath sailing across my arctic nursery.

The kitchens of these homes have a huge oven called an "Aga," which, because it is permanently heated, provides a focal point for most conversations, not to say for drying clothes and thawing hands. Sometimes the cabbage and potatoes can't be seen for the boots, hats, hands and even feet sticking out of oven doors. This can disconcert foreigners, who suspect some savage cannibalistic rite. On the contrary, much great English poetry has been nurtured around an Aga.

The sitting room is lit by an open fire. This is more suitable for gracious living but has several drawbacks. First, it goes out at night. Second, it burns the face and the front of the legs to an ugly mottled red but leaves the back as cold as ever. Third, it is usually blocked off by the dogs, who snore and smell.

Still, all this is far more satisfactory than the unfortunate town dweller's lot. These people have had to learn to cook two four-course meals (people eat more when cold) in a small oven. The one doing the cooking is unlikely to be consoled by a visiting Great-Aunt Aggie, who points out how lucky she is not to be popping out every half-hour to press shillings into the meter. In fact, there is talk of a resurgence for these fuel-counting machines and they do have their advantages.

Doubtless, there is much to be learned from the past. During World War II, bathtubs had a line drawn around the inside, five inches from the bottom. This saved a lot of water and a lot of argument. Those who thought five inches not worth the trouble of undressing kept coal in the bath instead.

Some inveterate optimists insist that the real purpose of blackout curtains was to keep out drafts. They haven't taken them down to this day. Women who for years had seen their knit woollies spurned after Christmas have suddenly found themselves inundated with orders.

Garments derided 20 years ago as harboring prickly heat and moths are being resurrected. It is not by chance that modern fashions are hovering around the 1940s. Nor that kilts are back in fashion — their wraparound layer of pleats is not only very warm but encourages the wearer to try his legs at an Eightsome Reel, which on Great-Aunt Aggie's list of warming agents is a close second to Madeira.

An urge to combat the energy crisis does tend to make people confused. A friend of mine went to vote for the Ecology Party in a Bentley. A Bentley does 12 miles to the gallon. Another friend bought a dozen handleless mugs to warm his guests' hands. The dogs liked them very much. Yet another closed off three-quarters of her house on the theory that body proximity promotes warmth. She got a divorce.

But probably England feels most confused about the question of North Sea oil. There are some who even whisper that its presence cuts us out of the civilized world's deprivation, that we should join the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and count the rise in sterling. But the English are a stubborn race. The opportunity to turn back the clock will not be lost. Harris tweed, gun dogs and Madeira will see us through. The spirit of Great-Aunt Aggie lives. ■

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For Better or Worse, Dali Is as Dali Does

by Michael Brenson

PARIS — Perhaps an exhaustive Dali retrospective was inevitable. Dali, now 75, has been a controversial figure all his life. Sooner or later, some museum would have tried, if not to settle the Dali issue, at least to help the public come to terms with it.

It was perhaps inevitable, too, that the Centre Georges Pompidou, with its financial resources and its pluralistic approach, would be the institution to give Dali this kind of retrospective. Beaubourg is one of the few institutions able to make the investment in an appropriate Dali exhibition, partly because its main concern has been cultural phenomena rather than standard and taste in art. The same effort has been made for Dali that would have been made for Malevich or Picasso or David Smith.

The retrospective, which is running until April 14, is by far the most ambitious of the three Dali retrospectives to date. There are 168 paintings, 219 drawings, 38 objects and roughly 2,000 documents. The innovative thinking that has distinguished Beaubourg's previous major exhibitions shows up here in the accessories and special effects.

There is a comfortably decked out room in which visitors can nestle into huge cushions and watch Dali and Bunuel's pioneering surrealist film, "Un Chien Andalou." An unlighted "soft" room is devoted to Dali's "soft" paintings, in which the individually illuminated display cases enclosing each of the works are walled in by huge black inflated cushions. Visitors unable to resist Dali's limp watches, excrescent appendages and molting flesh will find themselves sinking into the cushions which in the darkness seem like partitions or walls. In the last room of the show there are several lens boxes resembling those in peep shows through which the viewer can see Christ, the Golden Fleece, the Birth of Venus and other assorted marvels in stereoscopic 3-D.

The most spectacular special effect is a Dali environment about 40 meters long and 20 wide and high that is erected in the lobby. The focus is a winding, ziggurat-like structure with window displays of Dali jewels, objects and sketches. Just outside the edifice are a car, umbrellas and other familiar Dali motifs. Gigantic plastic sausages and fruit rain down from the museum ceiling. Crowning the edifice is a statue of Meissonier, the 19th-century French academic painter about whom Dali has been making a big fuss since 1930. There are two other statues of Meissonier outside the main entrance to the building. The scale and variety suggest that the artist designed this Dali-land both as proof that his much maligned creative power remains intact and as some kind of summation of his career.

The catalog is as curious as the work. It is almost as large as the telephone book-size catalog of the "Paris-Moscow" exhibition, which treated not one artist but hundreds. Its 416 lavishly illustrated pages with autobiographical, iconographical and laudatory texts would have us believe that Dali is one of the major cultural figures of the century.

Even taking into account that exhibition catalogs are notoriously propagandistic, the contrast between the deferential way that Dali is treated and the controversial nature of his personality and his work is bewildering. The juxtaposition itself resembles a surrealist creation, something Aragon or Breton might have worked into a collage to throw into question the institution responsible for it.



Dali reflecting Dali.

What is one finally to make of Dali? How is one to come to terms with a man of indisputable historical importance who has said he is an arriviste and a charlatan, interested in painting only for money, who has done everything in his power to make it impossible to come to terms with him?

Dali began as a rebel. In the Madrid art school from which he eventually was expelled, he made friends with Garcia Lorca and Bunuel. In 1930, at the age of 25, he was instrumental in the transformation of one of the century's most important avant-garde movements. By 1935, he had produced a body of work whose style is probably more familiar to the public than that of any other modern artist except Picasso.

By 1940, Dali had been repudiated by the Surrealists and had turned his back on them. He settled in the United States where he began to involve himself with other media and to pursue his interest in religion (which led to the "Crucifixions" and the "Last Supper" of the 1950s) and science (which led to the holograms and the stereoscopic images of the 1960s and 1970s). His loss of artistic power and the absence of any real urgency in his work coincided with an intensified effort to make himself into a Dali creation: He tried to make himself into what at one time he might have tried to make on canvas. This rebel, who in 1930 had expressed the desire "to systematize confusion and to contribute to the total discredit of the world of reality," now lives in a world of furs and suites and Disneyland houses. Dali is the artistic patron saint of the "me generation."



At Beaubourg: The Metamorphosis of Narcissus, 1935.

The basis of the Dali style is the tension between a meticulous, "realistic" technique and an elusive, irrational subject matter. Because this is one of the preeminent artistic polarities, the tension is intrinsically loaded. Realistic technique and irrational content invoke a field of other polarities: objective and subjective, conscious and unconscious, known and unknown, technique and meaning, tradition and innovation; the tension also accommodates the monarchist-anarchist, scientific-mystic poles that Dali made clear were part of him. In other words, anyone working with this tension will provide a wealth of evidence about his most basic ideas and positions. Dali's handling of this tension makes it clear where he ultimately stands.

With a major artist, the Dali juxtaposition is explosive. In the hands of a Kafka or a Magritte, the contrast between the seemingly dry objective precision of the language and the irrationality of what that language is describing creates a collision. That collision is a radical fact. It blows open the rational side so that what has always seemed safe suddenly no longer seems so. When the rational is penetrated by the irrational, the irrationality of the rational is exposed and in this culture there are few things more subversive than that. If, however, rational form and irrational content coexist and there is no collision, the rational side maintains its authority; the safe side remains in control.

Dali said that he was aiming for the irrational, the unknown, but what he wanted most was to be a magician, an alchemist. The objectives were mutually exclusive. In his best paintings of the 1930s, Dali was a magician. He was able to pull out of his hat all sorts of strange and wonderful things and he had the ability to preserve their sense of strangeness and wonder. But that effect depended on a triumph of technique.

Dali was not interested in substance but in emergence, in the miraculous moment of origin. He could not let anything grow up. The irrational had to be released then immediately stunted, frozen. The image had to be made literal. Since no reciprocity between technique and content was possible, in Dali's work there is never any collision.

In the end, Dali's method cost him dearly. The astonishment of the moment was sustained at the expense of that moment's truth. Because he did not push into and really see that moment, his work never went anywhere. One day, around 1940, the bottom fell out of the hat. When he reached down, all he found was his own hand. The source had dried up and the magician's spark had been extinguished with it. Between 1929 and 1939, Dali won the battle and lost the war; after 1940, he lost both the battle and the war.

Two questions remain. Perhaps they are the same. Why was Dali unable to move on? He was only 35 when the turning point came. Why, when he was at that turning point, did he pull away from instead of plunging more deeply into the unconscious mine that he had tapped and extolled for so long? If he had had the courage that all enduring artists and that Spanish artists — including his modern compatriots Gonzalez, Gris, Miro and Picasso — have had in abundance, surely he would have taken that plunge or if he had not taken it there, he would have taken it somewhere. He did not take it anywhere. As a result, he is another example of how far it is possible to go without really risking anything. Maybe that is why nothing Dali ever did has any lasting credibility and why seeing his work and reading his words, one feels such impatience and such a strong sense of waste.

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Also on display: below, The Temptation of Saint Anthony, 1946; above, Exploded Raphaelesque Head, 1951; right, The Ossification of the Cypress at Early Morning, 1934.



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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Friday, January 25, 1980

...pot Oil Prices Slump in Week

...ERDAM, Jan. 24 (Reuters) ... of crude oil and oil prod... ...le spot market fell sharply ... in a thin market, trading ...aid today.

...rice for Arabian light, the ...rk of the Organization of ...n Exporting Countries, fell ... per barrel from last week's ...about $34 to $35, but there ...ittle buying interest, they ...

... traders see the sharp de... ...a reaction to the panic buy... ...e last quarter of 1979. The ...l companies currently have ...an-normal stocks built up ...is period.

Gap Narrowed

...endent storage is so full in ...that in the Mediterranean ...northern Europe, many oil ...are carrying "distress" car... ...pments of crude that can... ...not be discharged due to lack of available storage, the sources said.

The continued fall in crude prices on the spot market has further narrowed the gap between spot prices and official contract prices, they noted.

The sources said that although there is still a $10-per-barrel gap between spot and contract prices of Saudi Arabian crude, the comparison for crude oils from higher-priced OPEC countries shows little disparity.

For example, Libya-origin crude on the spot market is quoted at $35 per barrel, including cost, insurance and freight, and is available at a contract price of $34.02 free on board, they said.

Analysts noted that as these differentials narrow, it could restrain further increases, or possibly put downward pressure on, producers' contract prices.

Minister Sees Price Rises

ABU DHABI, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — Dr. Mana Saeed al-Oteiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, declared here today that oil prices will "increase automatically," by the middle of this year.

"The instability and imbalance in the oil market will exert great pressure on prices and this will force all oil producers, irrespective of whether they are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries or not, to raise their prices," Dr. Oteiba stated in an interview with a local newspaper.

He predicted that this increase would vary from one producer to another as well as during different periods. Mr. Oteiba said his government would endeavor to convince OPEC members to hold an emergency meeting at the end of March to adopt a common oil price and end the current confusion. "The gradual and continuous rise of the price of oil will force consumer nations to develop other sources of energy more quickly," he said.

...ab Banker ...ges Assets ...arantees

...DHABI, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — ...Hashim, head of the Arab ...ry Fund, called for interna... ...uarantees today against the ... of Arab funds deposited in ...countries.

...pational financial stability ...ered a severe blow as a re... ...he United States decision to ...ranian funds in U.S. banks, ...shim declared.

...Hashim said that it was natu... ...the AMF to "discuss the se... ...d dangerous precedent cre... ...the United States decision ...e the deposits and assets of a ...ar country." He did not ...n Iran specifically by name. ...ited States froze all Iranian ...s in U.S. banks in November ...ehran authorities said they ...withdraw their funds from ...ted States.

...se measures [the freezing of ... constitute a serious pre... ...for it has now become possi... ...a result of the possible tem... ...straining of relations be... ...tates, that a depositor coun... ...y find its assets in the host ...y frozen," Mr. Hashim said.

...s would impair the ability of ...positing country to meet its ...ng and development require... ...," he added.

...re an international agree... ...reby the "advanced coun... ...guarantee Arab funds de... ...or invested in their territo... ...gainst acts of freezing or ...ration" is necessary, he said. ...agreement should also guar... ...the free transfer of these ...nd interests accrued to the ..."in accordance with stan... ...international commercial ...he said.

...AMF was set up in 1977 with ...of $860 million and has the ...e of channeling surplus ...rom the oil-rich Arab states ...ower nations among the 22- ...r Arab League.

France's Elf Announces Peak Profits

PARIS, Jan. 24 (IHT) — Substantial oil-price increases last year helped push net profits of France's state-controlled Elf-Aquitaine group to a record 6-billion francs (about $1.5 billion), roughly triple the 1978 total, the company announced today.

Chairman Albin Chalandon said that Elf's consolidated sales last year rose to a record 55-billion francs from 41-billion francs in 1978.

In brushing aside allusions to excessive profits in the world oil industry generally, Mr. Chalandon also announced Elf's investment program for 1980. It will total 10 billion francs, he said, of which 7 billion francs is earmarked for worldwide oil and gas exploration and development, and 3 billion francs for refining and diversification activities.

The alternative, Mr. Chalandon indicated at a news conference, might have been possible taxation of the company profits by the French government. But this has not proven necessary in light of the company's substantial investment program, which he said would affect both 1980 and after. Last year, Elf announced an 80-billion franc, five-year investment program.

Substantial and high levels of investment in oil-gas exploration in the United States and Canada will be maintained, Mr. Chalandon said. Company officials said that Elf plans to increase spending in the United States by about 100 million francs to 250 million francs. The officials said the company will spend 400 million francs on exploration and development in Canada this year, roughly the same as in 1979.

"We have doubled our outlays in North America during the past two years and this level of activity will continue," said a company official.

But the overall 3.5-billion-franc exploration and development budget encompasses a wide range of countries, including China, Egypt, Senegal, Niger and countries where Elf already has established positions, such as Nigeria, the Congo and Gabon, Mr. Chalandon said.

Turkey Devalues Its Lira to Rate Of 70 per Dollar

ANKARA, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — The Turkish government today devalued its lira by 33 percent against the dollar, setting a new exchange rate of 70 Turkish lira to a dollar compared with 47.1 lira previously.

The government's decision, announced on state radio, said parities of the lira against other world currencies would be readjusted later. It was the second major devaluation by Turkey within a year. A previous government devalued the lira against the dollar by 43 percent in June, raising the parity from 26.5 lira.

Both devaluations were undertaken in accordance with the demands of the International Monetary Fund, with which Turkey has a standby credit agreement subject to quarterly evaluation on the basis of the country's economic performance. In meetings here with the leaders of the new Turkish government of Premier Suleyman Demirel last month, an IMF team reportedly pressed for devaluation as well as steep price hikes for goods produced by state enterprises.

U.K. Farm Trade Taxes

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — Border taxes on much of Britain's farm trade with other European Common Market members will be abolished next week because of the strength of sterling, EEC commission sources said today. The taxes, monetary compensatory amounts, cushion farm trade from currency fluctuations.

News and Notes

Olivetti will pay a dividend this year, its first since 1975, deputy chairman of Italy's office machines and data systems producter. Carlo de Benedetti, says in an interview with the newspaper La Stampa. He gives no indication of the amount of dividend. Company sources say first estimates indicate the company will possibly have net profit after depreciation and other set asides for 1979 of around 30-billion lire (about $37 million), up from net of 2.1 billion lire in 1978. Mr. de Benedetti cites both a favorable shift in the product mix and lower labor costs for the company's improvement. **Hitachi**, meanwhile, says it signed a contract to supply high-capacity computers to Olivetti. Hitachi will start shipping an undisclosed amount of *OH-5500* model computers in April for marketing initially in Italy under the Olivetti name. Terms were not disclosed.

* * *

TXL Corp., a newly formed firm whose top management comes from Itel's ranks, says it acquired Itel Corp.'s lease and finance brokerage business for undisclosed terms. TXL said during 1979, Itel's *lease-brokerage* business arranged financing for $420 million of equipment and contributed $10 million to pretax earnings of Itel. TXL says it will continue brokering and arranging lease-financing for capital equipment and manage leased-equipment for lessors.

* * *

Sea-Land Service, a leading ocean-freight hauler, says it is resigning, effective over the next two months, from 12 steamship groups that set rates on cargoes moving from Asia to the United States and Canada. Sea-Land Service is a unit of Sea-Land Industries, which, in turn, is a subsidiary of R.J. Reynolds Industries. A source says Sea-Land has *become increasingly piqued that* U.S. freighters have been losing to vessels from other nations a share of the trade from Asia to the United States and Canada. From 1978 to 1979, the share of "cross-traders" has grown to 60 from 56 percent, with Soviet ships the big gainers, he says. Sea-Land is staying in the separate rate-setting groups for westbound trade.

Gold Drops $20.50 to $672

LONDON, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ)— The price of gold, looking for much of the day as if it might recoup some of the heavy losses it suffered in the previous two days, dropped to $672 an ounce in late trading today, off $20.50 from late yesterday.

Gold firmed slightly later in New York trading, with the January contract on the Commodity Exchange closing at $681 an ounce.

Profit-Taking

In quiet foreign exchange trading, the dollar firmed against most of the world's major currencies with the yen showing the only marked price movements.

The morning fixing here took gold's price to $712 an ounce from its late level of $692.50 yesterday. Prices firmed further to $717 at the afternoon fixing but profit-taking set in and prices plunged. Gold was quoted late in the day at $667 bid, $677 asked.

In Zurich, the major gold dealers decided to close the bullion market early today and tomorrow. Gold closed at $685-$695 in the shortened session there, unchanged from its opening level and up $30 from late yesterday.

The early closing was "purely a technical matter," one dealer explained, "as we are overcharged, and a huge administrative load has to be worked through."

Short positions were covered this morning and as the price was pushed through the $700 level, professionals started taking profits, they added.

There was little activity in the foreign exchange market. One dealer said bluntly: "We've been bored off our feet today. It's been hard to make a buck."

The only activity, dealers said, was "good, two-way commercial business" in yen trading that saw Japan's currency move in a range of 237.50-to-239.75 yen to the dollar before closing lower on the day. By late in the afternoon, the yen was quoted at 239.50 to the dollar, compared with 237.20 yesterday.

The dollar also firmed to 1.7308 Deutsche marks from 1.7285 and to 4.0538 French francs from 4.0475. It slipped against sterling, however, with the British currency rising to $2.2817 from $2.2765.

Big Board Prices Lifted By Institutional Buying

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 — Fueled by powerful institutional demand, New York Stock Exchange prices pushed broadly higher today in very heavy trading before some late profit-taking moderated the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.39 to 879.94 and advances led declines by about nine to seven as volume expanded to about 59 million shares.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported U.S. money supply figures were delayed. It said that U.S. banks' average net borrowed reserves rose $316 million in the Jan. 23 week to $917 million while member bank borrowings fell $33 million to $1.12 billion.

Total New York City business loans fell $268 million following a revised drop of $242 million last week and a fall of $232 million a year ago.

The Commerce Department reported U.S. durable goods orders rose 0.6 percent in December after a revised drop of 1.6 percent in November, raising total orders to $75.9 billion.

Gulf Oil eased despite reporting a 68-percent profit rise. The company also said it sees "room for further dividend increases in the forseeable future."

Active Texaco rose. It reported full year net more than doubled and raised the quarterly dividend to 60 *cents from 54.* Standard Oil of Ohio raised its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 40 and the stock gained.

Other companies increasing their quarterly dividends included Acme Cleveland to 35 cents a share, Baker Fentress to 45, Guilford Mills to 13, Laneco Inc. to 6, Media General to 21, National Distillers to 50, Rexnord Inc. to 26, Shearson Loeb to 15, United Aircraft Products to 17, and U.S. Tobacco to 52.

Weatherford International declared a 5-percent stock dividend.

Mitsubishi Will Finance Its Cars Sent to Chrysler

DETROIT, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — Chrysler's Japanese partner, Mitsubishi Motors, agreed to temporarily resume shipping its cars for sale in the United States even though it must finance at least the next shipment on its own.

Chrysler said that a boatload of some 2,000 Japanese-built cars and small pickup trucks delayed by its credit problems with its Japanese lenders is scheduled to depart today.

A Mitsubishi spokesman in the United States said the Japanese automaker, after hurried negotiations with Chrysler, agreed to finance the shipment on its own and would not expect payment from Chrysler until at least two weeks after the vehicles reach the United States.

Chrysler's Japanese banks routinely provide letters of credit for all vehicle shipments by Mitsubishi, but they recently refused to continue doing that, and the struggling U.S. automaker has not been *able to line up another source of financing.* Despite the latest compromise, there still is no indication of a long-term financing agreement to ensure continued supply of the small, fuel-efficient vehicles that many of Chrysler's hard-pressed dealers depend on to attract customers.

May Reduce Monetary Policy's Impact

2 Big Banks Leave U.S. Federal Reserve

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP-DJ) — Two Pennsylvania banks with assets of more than $1 billion each have in recent days exchanged their Federal Reserve, or national bank, charters for state charters.

As Fed officials see it, the withdrawal of these two banks could begin to hamper the central bank's ability to set monetary policy. The Fed's reserve requirements are a means of controlling the amount of money in circulation. In its current anti-inflation fight, for instance, the Fed has raised some of these requirements to keep money out of circulation and to slow spending.

The two departing banks are Equibank of Pittsburgh, with assets of $2.66 billion, and National Central Bank of Lancaster, with assets of $1.75 billion. They are the largest institutions to pull out of the Federal Reserve system.

Executives of both banks say that their decision to leave was a matter of economics. As Fed members, the reserves they are required to keep on deposit with Fed branch banks do not earn any interest. Under Pennsylvania law, state-chartered banks have similar reserve requirements, but half these reserves can be invested in interest-earning government securities.

Reserve Requirements

"When we lose a billion-dollar bank, it means we lose a considerable share of deposits we can set reserve requirements on," said Robert Duggan, senior vice president of the Pittsburgh branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Mr. Duggan fears that the withdrawal of Equibank and National Central Bank will lead other large Pennsylvania institutions to follow suit.

"They're facing the same cost disadvantages of belonging to the Fed, and when they see big banks leaving, they may decide to do the same," said Mr. Duggan.

For the short-term, at least, the advantages of giving up Fed membership seem substantial. Equibank officials figure that they will have $50 million in reserves on which the bank can earn interest. At National Central Bank, the amount is about $40 million.

Since these two withdrawals, Fed officials say there are at least 13 more Pennsylvania Banks, with deposits totaling about $5 billion, that are either "probable" or "very likely" candidates to withdraw from the Fed.

Fed officials also note that this trend is not unique to Pennsylvania. A number of other states also offer state-chartered banks the opportunity to earn interest on a portion of their reserves. As one Fed official explains it, now that the "floodgates have opened, we may expect more withdrawals all over the country." Indeed, the number of banks in the entire Fed system has declined to 5,459 in 1979 from 5,767 in 1970, while Fed member banks' share of total commercial bank deposits has dropped to about 71 percent from 80 percent in the same period.

As a result, Fed officials are pushing Congress to enact legislation that would either make Fed membership more attractive or require all banks to keep some form of reserves with the Fed.

For their part, Equibank and Central National Bank said they would consider rejoining the Fed if they did not find an economic disadvantage to membership. Meanwhile, though, neither bank expects to miss much by staying out of the system.

"In the last 10 years we've only borrowed money from the Fed a half dozen times, and in some of those cases, only to test the procedure," said Robert Kastelic, chief financial officer of Equibank. Nor is Mr. Kastelic worried that the bank would no longer get the check-processing and securities-safekeeping services made available to Fed members.

"We can get any of those services through correspondent banks," he said.

Congress to Act

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 (Reuters) — The chairmen of the House and Senate banking committees say they expect passage before April of banking legislation aimed at checking the defection of banks from the Federal Reserve System.

House Banking Committee Chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis. He said he expected legislation to take the form of mandatory reserve requirements for deposits of a certain size, although banks would not be required to join the Fed.

The key to improved prospects *for resolution of the Fed issue* has been the growing support for an amendment offered by Sen. John Tower, D-Tex., permitting the Fed to pay interest on reserves, informed sources said. Under terms of the amendment, the Fed would also be required to charge for its check-clearing services and its float.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Gulf Canada

	1979	1978
...	3,060.	2,580.
...	273.8	186.9
re..	6.02	4.11

...l States

Ashland Oil

	1980	1979
...	1,990.	1,480.
...	75.9	50.7
e.....	2.44	1.33

Crown Zellerbach *

	1979	1978
...	727.1	612.2
...	33.90	45.10
e.....	1.33	1.77
	1979	1978
...	2,800.	2,460.
...	133.50	112.10
e...	5.24	4.39

...e earnings report that ...l in the IHT dated Jan. 24 ...e heading Crown Zellerbach ...of Crown Zellerbach Cana... above is that of the parent

Delta Air Lines

	1979	1978
...	703.8	572.2
...	21.1	34.1
e...	1.06	1.71
	1979	1978
...	1,370.	1,142.
...	33.7	66.8
e...	1.69	3.36

General Electric

	1979	1978
...	6,130.	5,400.
...	382.0	363.6
e...	1.68	1.59
	1979	1978
...	22,460	19,650.
...	1,410.	1,230.
e...	6.20	5.39

Gulf Oil

	1979	1978
...	7,730.	5,450.
...	366.	237.0
e...	1.88	1.22
	1979	1978
...	26,140.	20,090.
...	1,320	785.0
e ...	6.78	4.03.

Inland Steel *

	1979	1978
...	859.2	841.2
...	23.34	47.27
e...	1.13	2.28
	1979	1978
...	3,640.	3,250.
...	130.00	156.49
e	6.27	7.61

...ter preferred dividends

Koppers

	1979	1978
...	508.90	447.79
...	22.04	26.50
e....	0.83	1.05

1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue.....	5,290.	4,530.
Profits.....	332.33	294.90
Per Share.....	4.02	3.56

St Regis Paper

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	671.1	604.0
Profits.....	36.8	34.9
Per Share.....	1.13	1.08
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,530.	2,330.
Profits.....	158.5	126.5
Per Share.....	4.87	3.94

Santa Fe Industries

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	716.4	571.9
Profits.....	75.3	50.3
Per Share.....	2.65	1.81
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,560.	2,100.
Profits.....	227.7	165.3
Per Share.....	8.08	5.96

Texaco *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	12,010.	8,260.
Profits.....	533.9	328.3
Per Share.....	1.97	1.21
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	39,100.	29,120.
Profits.....	1,760.	835.5
Per Share.....	6.48	3.14

** Quarterly dividend increased to (a) from 54 cents a share, payable March 10, record Feb. 5.*

Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	286.4	295.8
Profits.....	7.95	14.93
Per share.....	1.83	3.76
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,240.	1,150.
Profits.....	49.69	19.01
Per share.....	12.16	4.23

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,827.	1,582.
Profits.....	86.47	76.01
Per Share.....	3.27	3.01

Middle South Utilities

Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	1,800.	1,600.
Profits.....	182.1	185.4
Per Share.....	2.13	2.46

Nabisco *

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	643.2	619.8
Profits.....	35.39	34.5
Per Share.....	1.10	1.08
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,360.	2,190.
Profits.....	99.8	101.6
Per Share.....	3.10	3.16

** Quarterly dividend increased to 50 from 45 cents a share, payable March 1, record Feb. 11.*

National Distillers

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	558.7	526.1
Profits.....	32.57	30.74
Per Share.....	0.96	0.91
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	2,110.	1,860.
Profits.....	135.75	106.81
Per Share.....	4.40	3.23

Peansylvania Power & Light

4th Quar	1979	1978
Revenue.....	199.0	195.0
Profits.....	42.76	40.62
Per share.....	0.71	0.76
Year	1979	1978
Revenue.....	860.5	798.3
Profits.....	182.20	149.04
Per share.....	3.32	2.86

Procter & Gamble

2nd Quar	1980	1979
Revenue.....	2,620.	2,250.
Profits.....	146.66	127.10
Per Share.....	1.77	1.54

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MINISTRY OF EQUIPMENT
GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
"DIRECTION DES ETUDES ET DE LA PROGRAMMATION"
PRELIMINARY NOTICE
The Ministry of Equipment of the Republic of Senegal is planning the construction of a black-top road between Louga and Dahra with financing assured by the Fonds de Coopération Economique d'Outre-Mer du Japon.
The works foreseen consist of the construction of a new road in the North of Senegal. The length will be 85 km., in easy territory with sandy soil requiring no special techniques. The surfaced width will be 6.40 meters on an 8-meter platform.
In view of a separate limited tender offer which will be made by the Director of Public Works for this same project, this tender offer is open to all companies native to countries accepted by Le Fonds Japonais.
The declaration to this effect and the tender accompanying it should be submitted before February 15, 1980, at 18 h (local time) to: "La Direction des Etudes et de la Programmation," BP 41, Dakar.
The tender file may be obtained against postage cost from: SETEC INTERNATIONAL, Parc de Griffon, BP 91 - 13743 VITROLLES (FRANCE) or from the "Direction des Etudes et de la Programmation," Fann Residence, "Près des T.P. du Cap-Vert," Dakar.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
95	56¾	OccIP pf3.60	4.1		7	88½	88	88½	+1½
93	54⅝	OccIP pf 4	4.7		3	85¾	85½	85½	+2¾
24½	19½	OccIP pf2.50	12.		18	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
20¾	16½	OccIP pf2.12	12.		14	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
22½	18	OccIP pf2.30	12.		29	18⅝	18¼	18¼	—½
40	27¼	Ogden 2	5.4	6	70	37⅜	36¾	37¼	+¾
60	43¾	Ogdn pf1.87	3.3		3	56½	56	56½	+1⅛
16⅞	13	OhioEd 1.76	13.	8	179	14⅛	14	14	
87	62	OhEd pf8.64	13.		z110	67	67	67	+½
23½	17¼	OhP pfG2.27	13.		12	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—1
17⅞	12⅝	OklaGE 1.60	13.	10	541	12⅞	d12½	12⅝	—⅛
9½	7½	OkIGE pf.80	11.		z400	7½	7½	7½	—⅛
26¾	18	OklaNG 1.80	7.9	7	29	22¾	22½	22¾	+¼
25	16½	Olin 1	5.5	6	356	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
40⅞	27⅝	Omark 1.44	3.8	6	28	39¼	38	38	—1
33	18½	Oneida 1	3.6	5	13	28½	27⅞	27⅞	—⅜
13¼	9⅞	Opelika .84	6.5	6	3	13	12⅞	13	

Here end 3 pm prices. The following are closing prices. The IHT regrets the inconvenience.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
15½	12⅜	OranRk 1.56	12.	6	35	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅜
9	5½	Orange			71	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
13⅛	8⅛	OrionC .40	4.0	6	141	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
19⅝	10⅜	OutMar .70	4.5	13	93	15¾	15⅜	15½	—⅛
25½	17¼	OutletCo 1	4.7	10	49	22⅛	21¼	21⅛	—1⅛
18⅜	14½	OverhDr .84	5.0	6	40	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
25½	17¼	OvrnTr 1.24	5.0	5	100	24⅞	24½	24¾	+¼
40¾	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.4	7	87	36⅛	35½	35½	+¼
31	24⅜	OwenC 1.20	4.1	8	919	29¼	29	29	
22⅞	17⅝	OwenIll 1.26	5.7	5	2042	22¼	21¾	22	+¾
68½	55	OwnIl pf4.75	7.3		6	65½	65½	65½	
12¼	9¼	Oxfrdin .76	7.3	5	12	10½	10⅜	10¼	—⅛
		— P—Q —							
23⅜	15⅛	PHH Gp .80	3.4	10	51	u23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+¼
12¾	7½	PNBMt 1.08e	12.		61	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
34½	25⅞	PPG 2	6.3	6	125	32¼	31¾	32	+¼
26½	12⅝	PSA		4	247	25⅝	24⅝	24¾	—⅛
12⅞	10⅜	PacAS 1.28	12.		17	11	10¾	10⅞	—¼
25½	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	1167	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+¼
23⅞	19⅝	PacLtg 2.24	11.	6	136	21¼	20½	21⅛	+⅜
57	41⅝	PacLm 2.40	4.4	14	30	55	53⅞	54	—¾
20	16½	PNwTel 1.64	9.9	7	35	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
22⅜	17	PacPw 2.04	11.	8	206	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
17⅞	9⅞	PacScie .40	2.4	9	84	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
15⅞	11¼	PacTT 1.40	11.	7	55	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+⅛
22¾	11¾	PacTin 1	4.5	8	4	22⅛	22	22⅛	
12¼	7⅛	PaineW .44	3.7	5	396	u12⅜	12	12	+⅛
15⅞	12¼	PaiW pf1.30	8.8		42	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅛
19⅝	14⅝	PalmBc 1.20	7.2	4	48	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
4¾	2⅞	Pamida			35	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
8	5½	PanAm		5	1150	5⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
66	43⅞	PanEP 3.10	5.1	7	658	61	60½	60⅞	
24¾	17	Papcft 1.25b	6.7	6	86	18¾	18¼	18⅝	—⅛
23⅞	11¾	Pargas 1.08	4.7	8	102	23⅛	21⅞	22⅞	+¼
41	18¼	ParkDrl .24	.6	15	718	u43¼	41	41⅞	+1⅛
32¾	24	ParHan 1.20	4.0	8	536	30¼	29½	29¾	+⅛
17½	14⅜	ParkPn s.36	2.0	8	76	17⅝	17	17⅜	+⅜
25½	10⅞	PatPtl			522	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+⅝
22⅞	19⅝	PatPtl wi			107	22⅞	21½	22	+⅛
26	16¾	Pavlsnw .60	2.8	8	56	21⅝	20⅞	21½	+¾
26½	18⅝	Peabdy .32b	1.3	9	725	26⅛	25⅛	25¼	—1⅛
16½	6⅛	Penga		92	244	u17⅝	16¼	16½	+⅛
26	13⅞	PenCen		6	421	23½	22¼	22⅝	—¼
12¾	9⅝	PenCn prA			5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4¼	PenCn prB			488	6¼	6	6	
49½	46⅜	PenCn pr			116	48⅞	48½	48⅝	—⅛
6¼	3⅜	PenDix		43	42	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+⅛
12¼	7⅛	PennCp n.16	1.5	7	630	11½	10⅞	11	—⅜
33⅜	24⅛	Pennev 1.76	7.4	6	1232	24¼	d23⅜	23⅞	—⅛
68	52½	PaCo pf4.62	6.8		5	u68¼	68	68¼	+1¼
21⅞	17⅜	PaPL 2.04	12.	5	170	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
46¾	35¼	PaPL pf4.40	12.		z100	38	38	38	
47	37	PaPL pf4.50	12.		z500	39¼	39	39	—1½
92	70	PaPL pf8.60	12.		z170	72½	71⅛	71¼	—1¼
105	85⅛	PaPL pf9.24	9.9		z440	93	93	93	
109	94	PaPL pf 11	11.		z180	96	96	96	
116	102	PaPL pf 13	13.		z60	102½	102½	102½	—1
35⅞	30¼	Penwlt 2.20	6.6	7	58	33⅞	33½	33½	+⅛
22	19	Penw pf1.60	7.6		8	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+½
45⅛	34⅛	Pennzol s		11	1405	u46⅞	45⅝	46	+⅝
16	9⅛	PeopDr .24	1.9	7	40	12½	12¼	12½	+½
44	31⅛	PeopGs 3	6.7	8	285	u44¾	43¼	44½	+⅝
28½	21⅞	PepsiCo 1.14	4.9	9	2145	23⅞	23½	23½	—¼
45	26¼	PerkinE .72	1.6	16	690	44⅝	43½	44	+1¾
42	28	Petrie 1.40	4.7	9	31	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	
32⅝	22⅞	Petroln s.64	2.0	14	503	u33	32½	32¾	+½
33	20⅞	PetRs 3.03e	9.6		100	31½	30⅞	31½	+1¾
30	19½	PetRs pf1.75	6.1		5	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+⅞
41⅛	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.5	12	1651	38¾	37⅞	38⅛	—⅛
40½	22¼	PhelpD 1.20a	3.2	10	1325	38½	37¾	37⅞	+⅛
17½	13½	PhilaEl 1.60	13.	7	599	14⅞	14	14	—⅛
39	29	PhilE pf3.80	13.		z300	30¼	29¾	29¾	—⅝
90½	65	PhilE pf8.75	13.		z30	69	69	69	—1
79½	60	PhilE pf7.85	13.		z100	61½	61½	61½	—⅛
101¾	83	PhilE pf9.52	11.		z1000	88	84⅞	84⅞	—4⅛
96½	77	PhilE pf9.50	12.		z2000	78	78	78	—2
75½	58	PhilE pf7.75	13.		z100	61	61	61	—½
36½	21⅞	PhilSub 1.10	3.2	11	36	35	34⅝	34¾	
38⅝	31¼	PhilMr s1.25	3.8	8	2389	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	
6½	4½	PhilInd .32	5.3	5	157	6¼	5⅞	6	—⅛
10⅜	8½	PhilInd pf 1	11.		20	10	9½	9½	—⅛
53⅞	29⅛	PhilPet 1.80	3.3	9	1369	u54⅞	53¾	54¼	+¾
16½	10	PhilVH .60	3.5	7	194	u17⅛	16¾	17	+½
20	9¼	PiedAvl .24	1.3	5	180	18⅞	18	18½	+½
22	16¼	PieNG 1.56a	9.0	8	25	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+¼
41¼	32	Pilsbry 1.72	4.6	8	66	37⅝	37	37⅜	+⅜
39	23¾	Pioner s1.16	3.0	13	645	38⅜	38⅜	38⅝	+⅜
22⅜	15½	PionrEl .25e	1.5	12	10	16½	16½	16½	
34½	23¼	PitnyB 1.40	4.3	9	76	32¾	32½	32¾	+½
34¾	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	6.4		18	33⅛	33	33⅛	+¼
30⅞	18¼	Pittstn 1.20	4.4	14	x988	27⅞	26⅞	27	—⅝
7⅜	5	PlanRsc		10	473	7½	6¾	7⅛	+⅜
22¼	16½	Planlrn .16	.8	15	48	20⅜	20¼	20½	
25¾	12	Playboy .12	.8	16	270	16⅝	16	16	
29¼	19½	Plessey 1.32e	4.9	10	5	26¾	26¾	26¾	+⅜
40¾	17	Pneumo 1	2.4	13	390	u43⅛	40⅝	42⅝	+2⅝
73⅜	11⅞	PogoPd .44	1.9	15	866	u23⅞	23⅛	23¾	—⅜
55¼	22⅝	Polaroid 1	4.0	16	1392	25⅝	24½	24¾	—1
23	11⅞	Pndrosa .40	3.2	4	147	12½	12¼	12⅜	—⅛
40⅝	25½	PopTal 1.16	2.9	5	11	39⅞	39½	39⅝	+⅛
21¼	14¼	Portec .80b	5.2	7	44	15½	15⅛	15¼	—⅛
18⅜	13	PortGE 1.70	12.	10	241	14	13⅞	14	
106¾	90¼	PoG pf11.50	12.		z60	95	94¾	95	+1
25½	19¼	PorG pf2.60	13.		4	20¾	20⅝	20¾	
39	29⅞	Potlich 1.32	3.6	7	169	37¾	36	36¾	+1¼
14⅞	11⅛	PotmEl 1.40	12.	7	221	11⅝	11½	11½	—⅛
49	37¼	PotEl pf4.50	12.		z100	38¾	38¾	38¾	+¼
27⅞	22¼	Premier s.54	2.1	11	63	26	25¾	26	+⅜
16	6⅛	Presley s.36	2.9	4	484	13⅛	12½	12⅝	+¼
27	14⅛	PrimeC s		19	842	u27½	26¼	26¾	+1¾
15½	8⅝	PrimMt s		13	102	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
87⅝	70¼	ProctG 3.40	4.7	10	1664	73⅝	72	72⅝	+1
18½	10⅛	PrdRsh s		13	244	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	
32¼	21½	Proler 1.40	4.5	5	127	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+⅜
17⅛	12¾	PSvCol 1.60	12.	9	166	13	12⅞	13	+⅛
23½	18	PSCol pf2.10	11.		5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
27	20⅞	PSInd 2.32	10.	6	637	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
13	9⅞	PSIn pf1.08	11.		z1800	10	10	10	
98½	75¾	PSIn pf8.52	11.		z50	78	78	78	—1
97⅞	74½	PSIn pf8.38	11.		z1000	78	78	78	—1⅛
21⅛	15	PSvNH 2.12	13.	6	142	16⅜	16¼	16½	—⅛
26¾	20	PSNH pf2.75	13.		z450	21⅛	20½	21¼	+⅜
27¼	20⅜	PSNH pf2.81	13.		25	22¼	22	22¼	+⅛
21½	17⅞	PSvNM 1.92	11.	7	148	18	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
22¾	18	PSvEG 2.20	12.	6	278	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
58¼	44	PSEG pf5.28	11.		z20	47½	47½	47½	
24	18⅝	PSEG pf2.17	11.		2	19	19	19	—⅛
26½	20⅝	PSEG pf2.43	12.		1	21	21	21	
115	101½	PSE pf12.25	12.		z50	105½	105½	105½	+1
86	65½	PSEG pf7.80	12.		z140	67½	66½	67½	
83⅜	64	PSEG pf7.52	11.		z100	66	66	66	
81½	63	PSEG pf7.40	11.		z300	65	65	65	—⅛
104	81¾	PSEG pf9.62	12.		z10	83	83	83	—1
11¾	5⅛	Publick		12	318	11⅛	10½	10½	—1
5⅝	3⅛	Pueblo		4	22	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅞	3⅜	PR Cem		3	25	3¾	3¾	3¾	
17½	13⅜	PoSPL 1.64	11.	8	60	14¾	14⅜	14⅝	+¼
43½	29⅞	Pullmn 1.80	5.7	7	253	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	—¼
18½	15	Purex 1.28	7.9	7	358	16⅝	16	16¼	
24	19⅜	Purex pf1.35	6.1		5	22	22	22	+1
9¾	3⅜	PuritnFa			159	6¼	6	6	—⅛
35⅛	25	Purolir 1.36	4.4	8	26	31⅛	30¾	31	
31⅜	22	QuakO 1.40	4.5	7	1163	u32⅞	30⅞	31½	—⅜
18	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.0	10	443	16½	15⅞	16	—⅜
33	18⅜	Quanex s1.12	4.5	8	47	25	24½	25	+⅛
14¾	9	RBInd .28	2.3	8	30	12⅛	11⅞	12	
28⅛	21⅛	RCA 1.60	7.1	6	1858	23	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
62¾	48	RCA pf 4	7.8		8	52	51½	51½	
12½	8½	RLC s .48	4.0	5	255	12⅛	12	12⅛	+¼
12⅝	7⅝	RTE .65	8.1	5	49	8⅛	7⅞	8	
12¾	10	RalsPur .64	5.3	10	2916	12⅜	12	12⅛	—¼
14¼	7	Ramad .12e	1.5	17	646	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
23	12¾	Ranco .84	6.0	5	244	15¾	13½	14	—1½
24¼	13⅞	RapAm .80e	4.2	5	27	19⅜	19¼	19¼	—⅝
20½	18	RapA pfC 3	15.		54	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
37	20⅛	Raybt 1.60b	4.8	5	37	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
21⅞	12⅝	Raymdint 1	5.6	5	268	18	17	18	+1¼
80¾	42½	Raythn 2	2.5	13	1917	u81⅞	80	80	—⅝
37	26⅜	ReadBat s.80	2.1	16	451	u38⅜	38	38⅜	+1⅝
16⅛	10⅜	RltRef 1.57e	14.	7	9	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	—⅛
10¾	4⅛	Redmn .14e	1.3	8	1128	u10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
10½	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.0	7	76	u10⅛	10	10	—⅛
33⅝	24⅝	ReevsB 2	6.5	4	10	30¾	30¼	30¾	+½
16½	11⅛	ReichCh .74	4.9	15	146	15	14⅝	15	+⅜
62	35¾	RelGp 2	3.3	6	64	61½	61	61½	+⅝
92	54¼	RelG pf2.20	2.4		1	u92½	92½	92½	+½
26	20	RelG pf2.60	13.		13	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
27½	22⅛	Relin pf2.68	11.		8	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
9⅝	5⅛	RepAir .20	2.7	6	363	7⅝	7⅜	7½	—⅛
30	16¾	RepCp .60b	2.1	5	86	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+⅜
25⅝	13⅞	RepFnS s 1	4.9	4	72	20½	20	20½	+⅜
2⅝	1½	RepMtg			54	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31	23½	RepStl 2a	8.2	3	338	24⅞	24	24½	+⅜
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	3.6	7	172	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+⅛
32⅝	20¾	RevcoD .80	3.1	10	102	26¼	25⅜	25⅝	+⅛
19½	11½	Revere		3	40	16⅝	16½	16¾	+½
54⅞	40½	Revlon 1.56	3.7	10	1487	42¾	41¾	41⅞	—⅛
22½	12⅛	Rexham .60	4.2	6	119	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd .96	5.6	6	208	17½	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
36	31⅝	Reynln s2.10	6.2	6	1163	34½	33⅝	33⅝	+⅛
83	60	Reyln pf2.25	2.8		10	80	80	80	+3
50¾	45⅝	Reyln pf4.10	9.0		25	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
39⅞	28¼	ReyMtl 2.20	6.0	4	546	37¼	36½	36½	
80½	59	ReyM pf4.50	5.8		1	77	77	77	+3
35	18⅞	RichCo 1.30	5.8	5	41	23	22	22½	—½
27	19¾	RchMer 1.20	5.2	7	1584	23¾	22⅞	23	—½
19½	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	8.3	5	5	19½	19¼	19¼	—¼
43	25¾	RioGran 1	2.4	7	340	u43⅜	42¼	42⅜	—⅛
23¾	13¾	RioGr pf .80	3.5		361	u24⅝	22¾	23	—⅜
27⅞	18⅞	RiteAid .65	2.4	10	51	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	+¼
22¼	16½	Robshw 1.30	7.0	7	58	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅜
33⅝	26½	Robtsn 1.90	6.1	5	30	32	31¼	31¼	—⅜
12	8¼	Robins .40	4.4	9	162	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
18	14	RochG 1.48b	10.	7	47	14¼	14	14¼	
20⅞	16	RochTl 1.68	9.6	7	34	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
19½	10⅝	Rockawr		6	13	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
58⅞	35¼	Rockwl 2.60	4.4	8	1056	u59¼	58⅛	59	+1¼
141	87	Rklnt pf4.75	3.3		144	u142	142	142	+1
52	31¾	Rklnt pf1.35	2.6		2	52	52	52	+½
48½	33	RohmH 2	4.4	6	40	45¾	45¼	45⅝	+¼
20	11¼	Rohrlnd		5	1224	18½	17⅞	18¼	+⅛
31⅜	16¾	Rollins .72	2.6	12	317	28¼	27¼	27¾	
49	28⅜	Rolm s		24	725	46⅛	45¼	45⅞	+½
4⅛	2½	Ronson			14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
11⅞	9⅝	Roper .90	8.7	5	42	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—⅛
19½	13¼	Rorer .84	4.7	10	811	18⅛	17¾	18	
72⅝	18⅝	Rosario .80a	1.1	16	979	u73¼	70⅝	72½	+⅜
47	18	Rowan .10	.2	18	188	45½	44⅝	45¼	+1½
15⅞	11⅞	RC Cos 1.04	7.2	19	50	14¾	14⅛	14½	—⅛
80¾	61⅝	RoylD 5.53e	6.9	3	1516	80⅛	78¾	79⅝	+2¼
30½	22½	Rubbrm .92	3.2	10	191	29	28⅝	28⅝	+⅜
10⅞	8¾	RussTog .88	8.5	5	40	10¼	10	10⅛	—⅛
25⅝	15½	RyanH 1.20	5.4	7	66	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	SCA .351	3.8	10	798	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+⅛
32	16⅛	SCM 1.30	5.5	4	184	24	23⅜	23⅝	—⅛
35½	15⅝	SPSTec .64	1.8	9	156	u35⅞	35	35	+⅜
67¾	31	Sabine .56	.9	40	145	66⅛	65⅝	65¾	+⅛
27⅛	9⅝	Safadin .32	1.3	17	101	24⅞	24	24	—⅝
44	33⅜	Safewy 2.60	7.4	6	170	35¾	34⅞	35	—⅝
11½	7½	SagaCp .44	4.6	31	147	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
40½	22⅜	SJoMn 1.40	3.8	10	407	37⅛	36½	36¾	
13¼	9¼	StJoLP 1.26	12.	8	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
62	36½	StLSoF 2.50	4.0	9	127	62	61½	62	+1
11¼	8⅞	SPaul 1.06e	11.		16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	6.1	7	125	33⅛	32½	32⅝	—½
8	5¼	Salant .40	5.0	11	130	8	7⅝	8	
10¾	5	Sambos			465	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+¼
15⅝	12¾	SDieGs 1.52	11.	8	133	13½	13¼	13⅜	
18¾	12½	SJuanR 1.45t	10.	11	59	14¼	13½	14	—¼
44	16¼	Sanders .50	1.1	19	573	u45¼	45	45¼	+1⅛
55½	31⅞	SFeInd 2.60	4.9	7	1361	53¾	52	53⅛	+1⅝
15¼	8⅝	SFeln pf .50	3.4		1	14½	14½	14½	+¼
38	18¼	SFelnt .72	1.8	64	1229	u39⅞	38½	39	+1
17⅝	13⅛	SaiWel .88	5.1	8	28	17⅛	17	17¼	—⅛
9¼	6⅝	SaulRE			50	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
13¾	8¼	SavOnD .50	4.8	7	49	10½	10¼	10½	
11⅝	9⅝	SavEIP 1.20	11.	7	24	11⅛	11	11¼	—⅛
14	11	SavE A 1.34	12.		6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	—⅛
12¼	9⅞	SavE pf1.28	12.		4	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
19¾	12⅝	Savin .70	4.2	4	319	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
23¼	19	Savin pf1.50	7.1		15	22	21¼	21¼	—1¼
9¾	4⅜	Saxon		10	396	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	3.9	9	3374	37⅜	36½	36⅞	
13⅜	7⅜	Schlitz			557	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
45	25¼	SciAtla s.18	.4	23	188	u45⅝	44¾	45½	+1¼
27¼	18	SCOA 1.08	4.4	7	131	24¾	24½	24¾	+¼
7½	3⅞	ScotLad .05e	.7	9	63	7¼	6⅞	7	—¼
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	7.7	5	179	23⅝	23	23½	+⅛
27¾	17	ScottF .80	3.1	9	42	26	25¾	25¾	
21	15⅝	ScotlP 1	5.3	5	722	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	—⅜
19¾	10⅝	Scottys .44	2.3	10	29	19⅛	18⅞	19	+⅛
21½	17¼	Scovill 1.52	8.3	5	51	18½	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Scudder		21	89	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
9⅜	8⅛	Scud pf .90e	11.		7	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
13¾	9⅞	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		10	11	10⅞	11	
25	14⅝	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	141	16⅞	16½	16⅝	—⅛
36	24½	SeabCL 2.20	6.3	4	179	35½	34⅝	34⅞	—⅝
18½	10	SeaWA		10	189	13⅛	13	13	
31⅞	24¼	Sealst 1.12	4.0	6	108	28⅝	28	28	—¼
45⅜	27¼	Seagrm 1.18	2.6	14	85	43⅜	43	43	—⅝
23	14½	Seagrv .27e	1.3	7	28	20½	20	20¼	+¼
19¾	14	SealAir n.44	2.5	10	58	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	+½
32⅝	19¼	SealPw 1.30	5.0	6	22	26¼	26	26¼	+½
21⅝	11½	SearleG .52	2.5	13	669	21⅛	20½	20⅝	—⅜
21⅞	17	Sears 1.28	7.3	6	2524	17½	17¼	17½	+¼
9	4½	Sealrain			1453	7½	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
34½	25¾	SecPac n1.80	5.9	5	90	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+⅜
62½	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.2	105	422	61½	59⅞	61	+1½
14	8	SeigLt 1.20	13.	6	34	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpint .34	3.5	5	25	10	9⅝	9¾	
14½	8⅛	Shaksor .52	3.9	9	26	13¾	13⅜	13½	—¼
18½	12½	Shaklee .80	5.2	4	102	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	—⅛
43⅞	24⅜	Shapell .15	.4	5	3	42⅝	42¼	42¼	+¼
28⅝	9⅜	ShearL .48b	1.7	5	521	u29	27⅝	28⅝	+1
65½	30¾	ShellOil 2.40	3.6	10	1370	u68⅞	64	66¾	+1½
33¾	27	ShellT s3.27t	11.	4	73	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	
11⅝	7¼	ShelGlo .30	4.4	4	11	7¼	d6⅞	7⅛	—½
17⅜	13	ShelG pf1.35	10.		23	13⅜	13¼	13¼	—¼
15⅝	11⅝	ShelG pf1.40	11.		1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
28⅝	20⅛	Shrwin .15e	.5	16	589	u29⅛	28⅝	29	+⅜
53½	44⅛	Shrw pf4.40	8.8		z600	50½	49⅝	50	
14¼	12	SierPac 1.34	11.	6	21	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
43⅝	20½	Signal 1	2.4	8	771	42⅝	41	41	—1½
38½	30⅛	Signode 1.72	4.7	7	110	37	36½	36½	
20⅜	11	SimPrec .28	1.7	12	616	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
13¾	8⅝	SimpPat .56	5.5	12	351	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
15	7½	Singer			225	10⅛	10	10	—⅜
33¾	23⅝	Singr pf3.50	13.		16	28	27⅝	27¾	+½
13⅛	9¼	Skyline .48	3.8	14	138	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
22¼	16¼	SmithA 1.40	7.3	3	64	19⅝	19	19¼	+⅛
75	42⅜	Smithln 1.32	1.5	14	315	u75¼	74½	75¼	+1½
65⅜	38⅝	Smtkln s1.66	3.0	15	2328	57⅝	55⅝	56	—1⅛
30¼	15¾	SmithTr 1	3.5	9	102	29	28	28½	+¾
22¼	18	Smucker 1.10	5.3	6	11	20¾	20½	20¾	+¼
60¼	45½	SouRy 3.68	6.0	6	254	u61¾	60¾	61	+¾
29⅜	24½	SoRy pf2.60	10.		4	25½	25⅜	25⅜	
35	20⅝	SoUnCo 1.92	5.8	8	32	33¾	33	33	
32	25⅛	Soutlnd .84b	2.9	8	368	28¾	28⅜	28½	+⅛
63⅜	34¼	SouRoyl s		28	283	59⅞	58	58½	+1⅝
26	16⅛	SwtAir s.28	1.3	6	59	22½	21½	21½	+⅛
25⅝	20⅜	SwtBsh 1.40	5.6	7	155	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	+⅛
24	13⅝	SwtFore .40	2.2	4	285	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
13¼	10	SwtGasnl.10	9.5	8	86	11¾	11½	11⅝	
14⅜	11	SwtPS 1.28	12.	8	468	11¼	d10⅞	11	—⅛
28⅝	11½	Sparton .80	3.3	8	4	24⅛	24¼	24¼	
41⅜	20¾	SpectPh		20	105	39	38¼	38⅜	
18	12⅜	SperHut 1	6.6	5	21	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	
57½	42¾	Sperry 1.56	2.7	8	1600	57⅜	56⅛	56¾	+⅜
19¾	14	SprnesM 1.20	6.6	5	21	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
25½	20	SquarD 1.60	7.3	7	759	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	+⅜
39¾	27	Squibb 1.14	3.1	14	2035	36⅝	35⅝	36⅜	+⅝
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	4.5	8	128	15½	15⅛	15½	
37¼	19	Staley 1	2.4	19	868	u39¼	37⅜	38	+⅜
30⅝	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.1	10	1320	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+½
28⅛	19⅝	StBPnt .64	2.7	9	80	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
18¾	10⅛	StdMotA .64	6.0	5	68	11	10⅝	10⅝	
62⅛	44⅝	StOilCl 3.20	5.2	6	1836	61⅞	61	61⅛	+⅜
87⅝	53½	StOInd 3.60	4.1	9	1499	u89⅝	87⅛	87⅜	+⅛
96½	41	StOilOh 1.60	1.7	13	574	96⅝	95¼	95⅛	+1¼
60½	50⅝	SOOh pf3.75	7.3		230	51⅝	51¼	51¼	
12⅝	7⅝	StPacCp .60	5.8	6	77	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	+⅜
19½	15	Standex .80	5.1	6	22	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
46	22¾	StanW 1.24	3.4	9	218	37⅛	36½	36¾	—¼
33	26¾	Starret 1.48	4.6	6	7	32	32	32	+¼
6⅛	4¼	StMutInv		10	19	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
11	8⅜	StaMSe 1.05a	12.		17	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
25	17⅜	StaufCh s1.10	5.5	6	1495	20⅛	19⅝	20	+1⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.0	7	47	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Sterchl .68	6.6	5	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜	
9½	6½	SterlBcp .66	8.8	10	62	7⅝	7¼	7½	+⅛
21⅜	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.1	11	1599	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	3.3	8	39	18½	18¼	18¼	+⅛
16½	13	StevenJ 1.20b	7.9	4	67	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+⅜
41⅜	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.4	8	20	34½	33¾	34½	
37⅜	23¾	StokVC 1.48	5.2	7	28	29⅜	28⅜	28½	—⅜
12¼	9½	StokVC pf 1	10.		z50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
50⅝	37⅝	StoneW 2.75b	6.2	8	120	44⅝	44½	44½	—⅛
29⅞	18	StonCon .60	2.5	9	24	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—⅛
20⅛	14⅜	StopShp 1.20	7.7	4	40	15⅝	15½	15½	—⅛
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s		10	2595	15¼	14	15	—⅝
31⅜	21¾	Storer s .72	2.3	12	472	u33⅜	31½	31⅝	+¾
17⅝	12⅝	StridRit 1.08	7.8	6	27	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	SuavSho .20	5.2	7	18	3⅝	3⅜	3⅞	+⅛
39⅜	17⅜	SubPrG 1.44	4.0	8	313	36	34⅞	35⅞	+1⅛
30⅞	23	SunChm s.60	2.0	6	85	30⅝	30	30⅝	+⅜
28⅝	18⅝	SunEl .72	3.0	10	196	24¾	23⅝	24⅛	+⅜
75⅝	41¾	SunCo 3	3.9	8	804	u76⅝	76⅛	76¼	+⅜
78	43	SunC pf2.25	2.8		24	u80	79	79	+1
25	16⅝	Sunbm 1.50	6.9	6	777	22¼	21¾	21⅞	—¼
45¼	21¾	Sundstr 1.20	2.8	11	550	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	+½
110	55	Sunds pf3.50	3.4		1	102¾	102⅝	102¾	+1⅜
41¾	11	SunsM .40	1.1	19	405	35⅞	34½	35¼	+1¼
24	16	SuprVal .66	2.9	9	24	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
146½	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	20	783	u153	148½	149	+2½
19¾	11½	SupmkG .48	3.1	5	202	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Supscp			30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
24	17¼	Swank 1.40a	7.7	5	38	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	—¼
24¾	15⅝	Sybron 1.08	6.4	8	185	17	16¾	16¾	—⅛
		— T—T—T —							
27¼	11¼	TRE s 1	3.7	13	967	u27⅜	26⅝	27	+¼
48	33⅜	TRW 2	4.2	8	767	u48⅝	47½	47⅝	+⅜
104	73½	TRW pf4.40	4.2		30	u105	104⅝	104½	+2⅝
87	63¾	TRW pr4.50	5.2		7	u88½	87	87	+¼
35¼	19¼	TaftBrd .76	2.3	10	39	33⅛	32⅝	32¾	—½
11¾	2½	Talcott			65	8⅛	8	8⅛	
12½	7⅝	Talley 1	13.	8	173	8⅛	7⅞	8	
12⅝	8⅝	Talley pf 1	11.		22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
19¼	15⅛	TampE 1.44	8.7	8	273	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
32⅝	17⅝	Tandy		9	580	u32⅝	32	32	+½
6⅞	3⅝	Tandycft n		6	83	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
26½	10⅝	Tchncolr .72	2.7	8	151	26½	26	26¼	—⅛
18⅛	10⅞	Technicn		14	29	16⅛	16	16	—⅛
64	46⅞	Tektrnx .84	1.3	14	230	u64⅝	63⅝	63½	+2⅛
18	7¾	Telcom .70	4.2	5	197	16½	15⅞	16⅛	+1⅛
11¼	4	Telecor 6.60c			61	5⅛	5	5	
154½	110¼	Teledn 9.92t	6.9	5	563	145⅝	143⅝	143⅝	—1⅝
25	12	Teprmt		22	692	24	23¼	23⅝	+⅛
7⅛	3¼	Telex		22	310	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
41½	29¾	Tenneco 2.40	5.9	8	1885	41¼	40½	40¾	+¼
42	15⅝	Teradyn		20	219	u42⅝	41½	41⅞	+1⅛
22⅝	8¼	Tesoro		5	1732	22	21⅜	21¾	+⅛
38⅝	20½	Tesor pf2.16	5.7		285	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
35⅛	23⅝	Texaco 2.16	6.1	6	7552	u36	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
47¼	36	TexCm 1.60	3.4	8	326	u47⅜	47¼	47⅝	+½
69¾	37⅝	TexEst 2.70	3.9	10	131	69	68⅛	68⅞	+⅜
27⅞	23¼	TxET pf2.40	9.7		3	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	—⅛
28¾	24½	TxET pf2.87	11.		4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
34	22⅝	TexGT s1.46	5.1	9	207	29⅝	28⅝	28⅞	—¼
24⅜	16¼	Texlnd .60	2.4	6	43	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
101	78	Texlnst 2	2.1	13	698	99⅝	96¼	96¾	+⅜
21⅜	7⅜	Texlnt			1302	u22	20⅝	20¾	—⅛
40⅝	30	TexOGs s.24	.6	16	1005	u40⅞	39⅝	40⅛	+½
115	45⅝	TxPcLd .45e	.4	29	33	107½	104½	104½	—2
20⅛	16¼	TexUtil 1.64	9.7	7	1076	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—⅛
50¼	21⅛	Texsglf 1.20	2.6	11	1368	45⅞	45	45⅝	
79⅝	39¼	Texglf pf 3	4.2		42	72⅞	71	71½	—⅝
9¾	3⅛	Texfi Ind			34	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
29⅝	22⅜	Textron 1.80	6.3	6	444	29⅛	28⅜	28⅝	—⅜
32	24½	Textr pf2.08	6.7		32	31	31	31¼	
55⅞	30½	Thiokol 1.55	2.8	9	135	55	54⅝	54⅞	+1
46¾	38½	ThmBet 1.52	3.6	11	162	41⅞	41⅝	41⅞	+⅜
13⅜	8⅝	Thomln .56b	5.1	5	48	11⅛	11	11	
30⅛	20⅝	ThmJW 1.80	6.0	7	23	u30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
17¼	10⅛	Thrifty .72	5.5	9	74	13⅛	12⅞	13	
35½	20	Tidwatr .90	2.6	13	364	u36⅛	35	35⅛	+¼
27¾	16½	Tigerlnt .80	3.3	6	1718	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	+1⅛
52⅜	35⅝	Timeln 1.66	3.3	10	456	51½	50	51	+1½
37½	26½	Timl pfB1.57	4.3		47	36⅜	36	36½	+1⅛
39	28	TimesM 1.44	3.7	8	242	u39⅛	39	39	+¼
63½	48¼	Timkn 3a	5.3	6	33	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+1½
43⅝	21¾	ToddSh		8	371	u46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+2⅝
25⅝	15	Tokheim .70	3.3	10	125	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	—½
23⅝	17¼	TolEdis 2.20	12.	7	71	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
24¼	17⅜	TolEd pf2.36	13.		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
22½	16½	TolEd pf2.21	12.		2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp		24	94	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+⅜
11⅜	8⅛	ToolRol .40b	4.6	6	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29⅝	18½	ToroCo .88	4.6	6	80	19	18⅝	19	
30⅝	18⅝	ToyRUs n		12	465	26½	25⅝	25⅞	—⅜
34	19½	Tracor s .40	1.2	13	219	33¾	33⅛	33½	+⅜
23⅛	16¼	Trane s 1.04	5.0	10	83	21	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝
36	28⅜	TranUn 2.36	6.7	8	85	35⅜	35	35⅛	+⅛
27⅜	13⅞	TW Corp		9	1428	16⅜	15⅝	16⅛	—⅛
7⅜	4	TW Cp wt			402	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
21¼	15⅛	TWC pf 2	12.		12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
17¼	13	TWC pf 1.90	14.		24	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
32¾	21¾	TWC pf 2.66	12.		100	23⅛	22½	22½	—1
20⅝	16	Transm 1.12	6.2	5	769	18⅛	17⅞	18	+¼
21¼	17	Tranlnc 2.04	11.		24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
44⅞	21	Transco 1.24	3.0	16	907	42½	40⅝	41⅝	+⅜
53⅜	50¼	Transco pf3.87	7.4		155	u54⅛	52⅛	54⅛	+2⅛
14½	6⅝	Transcn .60	7.9	9	73	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
100⅞	84⅞	TrG pf 10.32	12.		z10	86¼	86¼	86¼	+1⅛
25½	20¼	TrGP pf2.50	12.		11	20½	20½	20½	
18⅝	10⅛	TrnsOh .40b	3.3	4	3	12¼	12	12¼	
28⅝	19¼	Transwy 1.88	6.7	5	65	u27	26⅝	27	+⅜
44⅜	33	Travirs 2.48	5.7	5	1206	44¾	43½	43½	—⅜
21¼	16⅝	TriCon 2.14e	11.		94	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
29¼	24⅝	TriCn pf2.50	10.		36	24½	d24½	24½	—⅛
4	2⅝	TriSoM		5	110	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Trialnd .35r	3.8	6	104	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
24	15⅝	TriaPc 1	4.3	8	36	23⅝	23⅛	23½	—⅛
16⅞	7½	Trico .18	1.1	17	589	u16⅛	15⅝	16½	+⅜
26½	16⅛	Trintyln s.60	2.2	14	989	u27⅝	27	27¼	+⅜
17½	12⅝	TucsEP 1.52	11.	6	1031	13¼	13	13¼	+⅛
49	31½	TCFox 1.40a	2.9	8	221	48	47⅛	47⅝	—⅛
22½	17¼	TwinDs 1	4.8	5	28	21⅛	20¾	20¾	—½
34¾	16¼	TycoLab 1	2.9	8	632	u34⅞	34	34	+⅜
18	14	TylerCp .45	2.7	7	85	16½	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
54⅛	30⅝	Tymshr		18	52	51⅞	51	51⅞	+⅝
		— U—U—U —							
34¼	20¼	UAL 1	4.2		655	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
28⅝	20½	UAL pf .40	1.7		1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛
28⅝	17½	UGI 1.76	6.3	9	62	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	
28⅝	22⅝	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z100	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+⅛
18⅝	12	UMC 1.20	8.5	6	133	14⅝	14	14⅛	—¼
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			33	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
29¼	16¼	UNCRes .50	1.9	7	155	26¾	26¼	26¼	+⅛
39½	20½	UVInd .18c		6	770	27⅝	26⅝	27	—⅜
14⅝	10	Unarco .88	6.3	5	15	14	13¾	13¾	+⅛
67⅛	56⅝	UnilNV 4.27e	7.0	5	20	60¾	60½	60¾	+⅜
52½	41¼	UComp 2.60	5.7	7	372	46	45¼	45⅝	—⅜
46	35	UnCarb 3	6.3	6	1925	u47⅝	45	47¼	+2⅛
13⅛	8¼	UnComr .20	2.0		12	10	10	10	
9⅝	4⅛	UnionCp .32t	4.1	8	489	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅜
14⅝	11⅞	UnElec 1.44	12.	7	183	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
79¾	61	UnElpfL 8	13.		z190	64	63⅝	63⅝	—¼
22½	16⅛	UnEl pf2.13	13.		3	17	17	17	
27½	23½	UnEl pf2.72	11.		5	24¼	24¼	24¼	
79	61½	UnEl pfH 8	13.		12	62	62	62	
52⅝	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.4	9	2206	u54⅛	53¼	53⅝	+1⅛
78½	53¼	UPacC 2.80	3.6	10	979	u79½	78⅝	78½	+2⅝
27¼	18¼	UPac pf .47	1.7		1	u28	28	28	+2
8¼	3½	Uniroyal			550	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
64⅜	32⅝	Uniryal pf			z1870	33	32½	32¾	+⅛
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	1.9	7	33	13¼	13	13⅛	+⅛
13	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	10.		1	11½	11½	11½	+⅛
67⅜	35½	UEnRs 2.48	3.9	8	221	64⅛	63	63½	
30⅝	18½	UnGrty .16	.7	8	288	24½	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
25⅜	20¼	Ulllum 2.68	12.	6	9	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+⅛
21⅛	16½	Ulllu pf2.20	12.		z50	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
28⅛	13½	UnitInd .90b	3.1	10	344	u30¼	28½	29	+½
22	10⅝	Unitln pf.42	1.6		3	u26	26	26	+4
19⅝	10⅝	Unitinn .22	1.2	7	69	18¼	18	18	
12⅜	9½	UJerBk 1.04a	9.8	4	20	10⅝	10½	10⅝	—⅛
7¼	5	UnMM n			108	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
6½	1⅝	UnPkMn			149	5⅝	5	5	—⅛
32⅝	22⅝	UnRefs s.80a	2.6	5	16	31⅜	31	31	+¼
20⅝	14¼	USFaS 1.82e	9.3		20	19¾	19½	19⅝	+⅜
12½	6½	USAir		4	635	7¾	7½	7½	+⅛
26⅛	16½	USAir pf1.87	10.		24	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+½
41⅝	31	USFid 2.40	6.3	5	218	38⅞	38¼	38¼	—⅛
37⅝	26⅝	USGyps 2.40	7.1	4	121	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+⅜
33½	24	USGy pf1.80	6.0		1	30	30	30	+⅜
16⅝	9	USHom .52	3.2	4	291	16⅝	16	16⅛	
10½	7⅛	USInd .76	8.7	5	216	9	8⅝	8¾	—¼
18⅛	11¾	USLease .52	3.3	7	61	16	15⅝	16	+¼
9⅜	4⅛	US Rty			43	9¼	9	9⅛	
23⅜	17½	USShoe 1.48	7.9	5	48	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
26⅝	16⅛	USSteel 1.60	8.1	5	1515	20⅞	19¾	19¾	—⅜
37⅛	29½	USTobc 1.84	5.8	9	61	32	30⅞	32	+1⅜
51⅜	35¼	UnTech 2.20	4.3	8	4868	u52⅞	51¼	51¾	+1¼
222	156¾	UTch pf 8	3.5		11	u231	230	230	+8
132	99	UTch pf7.32	5.3		106	u138⅝	137	137	+6
64⅛	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.0		656	u66¼	65	65	+¾
27⅝	23	UTch pf2.55	9.7		332	26⅝	26¼	26¼	
21⅜	16¼	UniTel 1.52	8.6	6	360	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
24⅛	20⅞	UniT 2pf1.30	7.0		3	21½	21½	21½	
37½	16⅝	Unitrod .50	1.5	13	140	34⅝	33½	34⅛	+1
14¾	6¾	Univar .56	3.9	7	57	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	—⅛
21	13	UnivFd .96	6.9	9	33	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
24½	16⅝	UnLeaf 1.20	6.5	6	33	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+1
49¾	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.5	10	395	49¾	49	49⅛	+⅜
28	20⅛	USLIFE .88	2.8	6	695	24¼	24	24	
10⅝	8⅛	UslifeFd .96a	11.		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
19⅜	16¼	UtaPL 1.76	11.	8	185	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
29⅞	23½	UtPL pf2.80	12.		3	24½	24¼	24¼	—⅛
22½	18⅛	UtPL pf2.04	11.		3	18½	18½	18½	
		— V—V—V —							
22	16¼	VF Cp 1.60	7.6	6	77	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+⅛
39	17½	VSI Cp .72	2.1	9	82	35½	34½	34⅝	+⅜
15⅝	10½	Valero n			2265	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
9	5¼	Valleyln .40	5.7	14	91	7¼	7	7	—⅛
14⅝	11⅝	VanDrn 1	7.1	5	106	14	13½	14	+⅜
32¼	14⅝	Varian .40	1.3	28	913	31¾	30⅝	31¾	+1⅛
15½	7⅝	Varo .40	2.7	12	1464	15⅛	14½	14⅝	—⅛
44½	17½	Veeco .60	1.3	15	338	u45½	43⅛	44⅜	+1⅞
6⅜	4¼	Vendo			4	5⅛	5	5	
13½	9⅜	VestSe 1.36e	13.		27	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	—⅛
44⅛	25½	Viacom .32	.7	19	307	u44⅝	42⅝	44	+1⅛
14¾	10⅜	VaEPw 1.40	13.	6	594	11¼	11	11	—⅛
79	59	VaEP pf7.72	12.		z180	62	61	62	+1½
95	68¾	VaEP pf8.60	12.		z1910	70½	69⅞	70½	+⅛
99⅜	72½	VaEP pf9.75	13.		z230	76½	75⅝	75⅝	—1
28⅝	21¾	VaEP pf2.90	13.		10	22⅜	22¼	22¼	—½
75⅛	54	VaEP pf7.20	13.		z1000	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+⅛
77	53½	VaEP pf7.45	13.		z100	58½	57½	57½	—1½
29¾	11⅛	Vornado .60	2.6	32	89	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	+¼
15⅝	10⅞	Vulclnc .75	5.8	4	7	13	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
37	30¼	VulcnM 1.60	4.6	6	51	35½	34⅞	35⅛	+⅜
19	11⅝	Wabash .60	4.3	4	47	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	4.7	7	31	18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
55⅜	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.5		2	48½	48½	48½	+1
7¼	3⅜	WachRty		48	44	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
36⅜	22½	WalMrt .30	.9	14	55	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+⅜
35¼	24⅛	Walgrn 1.50	4.3	7	106	34⅞	34½	34½	—⅛
32½	23⅝	WlkrH g s		10	134	31⅜	30½	30¾	+⅛
30⅜	22⅝	WallBus 1	3.3	8	21	30¼	30	30	
28⅝	20¼	WalMu 1.60	6.3	4	22	25½	25¼	25½	+⅛
35⅞	26¼	WaltJm 1.80	5.9	6	529	30½	30	30½	+⅛
11⅛	9½	WaltJ pf 1	10.		z100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
38	27⅝	WaltJ pf1.60	5.0		2	32	32	32	+⅛
12⅝	6⅜	WardFd		9	51	8¼	7⅝	8	—⅛
13	8⅝	Warnaco .35r	2.9	4	90	12¼	12	12¼	
80	21⅝	WarnS 1.80	2.3	12	11	77⅝	77	77¼	
55½	32⅝	WrnComs 1	1.9	10	723	54½	53½	54	+1
26½	17⅝	WarnrL 1.32	6.1	11	3268	22	21⅜	21⅝	—⅛
27½	21⅝	WashGs 2.48	11.	14	19	22½	22¼	22½	—⅛
39	23⅝	WshNat 1.40	4.9	6	44	28⅝	28	28⅝	+⅜
22	19	WshWt 2.08	11.	7	43	19⅝	19¼	19½	—⅛
47	27⅝	WasteM .70	1.6	15	116	43⅝	43⅛	43⅝	
36¾	16¾	Watkinl .40	1.2	20	378	u37	33⅝	33⅝	—3⅛
6¾	4⅝	WayGos			112	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
7	4½	WeanUn .20	3.4	28	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
25⅛	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.5	12	126	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
28½	22⅜	WeisMk s.88	3.6	8	3	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	—⅛
33⅜	25⅝	WellsF 1.72	6.2	5	880	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	—⅛
17⅝	11⅞	WelFM 1.35e	8.9	8	38	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
48⅝	37½	WPenP pf4.50	11.		240	40	40	40	—½
37⅞	27¼	WtPtPe 2.80	8.3	6	14	34	33¾	33⅞	—⅛
14	9⅝	WstctT g.80			6	12½	12⅜	12½	+⅛
12	7⅛	WnAirL .40	3.8	5	835	10⅝	10⅛	10½	+⅛
30⅛	21½	WAir pf 2	7.3		78	27⅜	27	27¼	+⅛
35	23⅜	WnBac 1.64	4.9	6	83	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+½
40⅞	27⅛	WnCoNA s.32	.8	21	512	38⅞	38	38½	+⅜
33⅜	24⅜	WnCp pf2.12	6.8		3	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
67⅜	36	WPacl 23.75e	2.7	4	47	38⅛	37½	37½	—⅛
24⅜	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	6.0		377	23⅝	23½	23½	—⅛
54	40½	WUn pf4.60	9.1		4	50⅝	50	50⅝	—⅛
11	8½	WUn dpf1.18	12.		22	9	9	9	+⅛
23⅞	18	WUTI pf2.56	13.		7	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	—⅛
25	16½	WestgEl .97	4.0	7	3013	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
35⅝	25⅛	Wstvac 1.50	4.2	8	86	35⅝	35	35⅝	+⅜
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	3.8	8	885	35½	34⅝	34½	—⅛
48¾	37⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.0		59	47⅞	47	47	—1
35⅛	26¼	WheelF 1.40	3.8	10	202	u37⅝	36¼	36⅝	+⅜
39⅞	29½	WheelF pf 2	5.5		12	37	36½	36½	+⅛
24⅞	13⅝	WheelPit 1e	4.7	7	77	21½	19⅞	21⅛	+1
50	42¼	WhelPit pf5	14.		z100	44	44	44	
41½	34	WhelPit pf6	14.		z160	37⅛	36½	36½	—1⅛
22½	17¼	Whirlpl 1.40	7.9	7	2117	18¼	17½	17⅝	—⅛
27⅝	18⅝	WhitC 1.40	5.4	6	67	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
42¾	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.8		1	34	34	34	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	WhiteMt		4	7202	u8¼	7⅝	8¼	+⅛
22¾	12⅛	Whittak 1	4.2	7	4121	u24½	23⅛	23⅝	+⅞
17⅛	13⅝	Wickes 1.04	6.4	5	125	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+½
11⅞	6⅝	Wieboldt .44	4.6	13	259	11⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
34⅛	16⅝	Williams 1.10	3.2	21	2667	u34⅞	33⅛	34⅝	+⅞
16⅜	7⅝	WilshrO .14b	1.0	47	169	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+⅛
33⅜	25½	WinDx 1.68	6.3	8	72	26¾	26⅝	26½	
4½	1⅝	Winnbgo		119	732	2½	2¼	2⅜	—⅛
11⅞	7	WinterJ 1	13.	17	23	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
27	22½	WisEP 2.38	10.	6	195	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
103½	79½	WisE pf8.90	11.		z50	83	83	83	—⅛
89½	69	WisE pf7.75	11.		z140	71½	71½	71½	+⅛
25⅛	19¼	WisGas 2.04	9.8	6	20	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	
27½	22½	WisG pf2.55	10.		40	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	
20⅝	16⅝	WisPL 1.84	11.	7	28	17⅛	17	17	
19⅝	15⅝	WiscPS 1.72	11.	6	111	16	d15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
33	20¼	Witco 1.40	4.3	7	59	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+½
14¾	10	WitfrR .80	5.7	6	241	14⅛	13⅝	14	+⅛
13⅝	8⅝	WolvrW .44	3.6	6	147	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	
24⅜	14	Wometc .66	3.1	10	79	21⅛	21	21⅛	—⅛
42	25½	WoodPt .48	1.2	20	200	41⅞	41	41¾	+⅞
32	19	Wolwth 1.60	6.5	5	220	24½	24⅜	24½	+⅛
44	28	Wolw pf2.20	6.4		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+⅛
9½	4⅜	WorldAir		6	27	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
80	64	Wrigly 2.88a	3.7	8	29	78⅝	78	78	—⅛
12⅝	8	Wurlitzr .48	5.6	15	1	8½	8½	8½	
28⅝	11⅛	Wylain .80	3.0	14	6	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
		Wylain wd			356	26¾	26½	26¾	
13⅝	7½	WyleLb s.40	2.6	9	782	u17	13⅞	15⅝	—⅛
7⅝	4	Wyly		16	211	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
		— X—Y—Z —							
69⅛	52¾	Xerox 2.40	3.7	10	2392	66⅞	65½	65⅞	+½
28⅝	14¼	XTRA s .64	2.9	4	95	23¼	22¼	22¼	
32¾	14⅛	Yatess .20	.6	8	92	31⅞	30½	31	—½
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	4.8	7	13	22½	22⅛	22½	+½
29⅝	12	Zapata .48	1.7	12	418	28½	27¾	28	+⅛
14⅝	9¾	ZayreCp		4	93	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	—¼
15½	9¼	ZenithR .60	5.6	9	458	11⅞	10¾	10⅞	—⅛
24⅛	14	ZeroCp .48	2.1	9	7	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	
21⅜	14½	Zurnlnd .80	4.0	7	189	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, January 23, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
38081 Abti Prce	$20¾	20¼	20⅝	—⅛
400 Acklands	$16½	16½	16½	
39810 Agnico E	$12½	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
600 Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5½	5¾	+⅛
44153 Alta Gas A	$24⅞	24½	24¾	
112 Alta Nat	$69	69	69	
1825 Algo Cent	$23¼	23	23	—¼
3800 Andres W A	$12½	12¼	12¼	
275 Argus C pr	$6½	6½	6½	—¼
1300 Asbestos	$37¼	36¾	37¼	+½
11750 Atco A	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	—⅜
21625 BP Can	$36½	36	36	—¾
20314 Bank N S	$24¾	23¾	24⅜	+½
10700 Baton B	$13½	13	13½	—½
40 Beth Cop	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—1⅛
2302 Bralor Res	$18½	18	18¼	—¼
413 Bramalea	$20½	20⅛	20¼	—⅜
14032 Brenda M	$36	35	35⅞	—2⅛
2620 BCFP	$27	27	27	—½
7810 BC Phone	$17¼	16⅞	17	—⅛
29045 Brunswk	$13½	12⅞	13	
850 Budd Can	$8	7⅞	7¾	—¼
4800 CAE	$15	14⅞	14⅞	—⅛
6810 Cad Frv	$25	24	24⅞	—¼
1570 Cal Pow A	$49	47¼	49	+½
28463 Camflo	$21	20⅛	20¾	+⅛
8205 C Nor West	$18	17⅞	18	+¼
2025 C Packrs	$35	34½	34½	—¼
4485 Can Perm	$19⅞	19⅛	19¾	+½
485 Can Trust	$21¾	21¾	21¾	
2010 C Tung	$27¼	27	27¼	+¼
1531 CCablesv A	$13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
2800 Cdn Cel	$9⅞	9½	9½	—¼
100 CGE	$31	31	31	+1
49222 CI Bk Com	$27¾	27¼	27⅝	+⅜
78437 CP Inve	$41⅞	39	41¼	+½
3215 Cdn Tire A	$27½	27	27¼	
6935 C Utilles	$20½	20¼	20¼	
1065 Candel Oil	$66	65	65	—1½
8760 Cara	$18½	16½	18⅛	+⅝
9400 Cassiar	$12⅝	12	12⅝	
24525 Celanese	$7¼	6⅝	7¼	
7725 Cherokee	$11¾	11⅛	11¾	
100 CHUM	$11	11	11	+½
11500 Con Distrb	$9¾	9⅜	9¾	+⅛
71158 Cons.Gas	$26⅞	26¼	26⅝	—¼
1780 Con Fardy	350	330	350	+10
8300 Conwest	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	
297435 Coseka R	$17½	16½	16¾	—¼
4650 Craigmt	$7	6¾	7	+⅜
2200 Crush Intl	$13⅛	13	13⅛	—¼
49410 Cyprus	$23⅞	22	23⅞	—½
45612 Czar Res	$15⅞	14¼	15⅞	+1½
23155 Daon Dev	$14¼	13⅞	14	—¼
3800 Daon A	$6⅞	6½	6½	—⅜
12155 Denison	$39¾	38	39¾	+¾
35218 Dicknsn	$12½	10½	12⅝	+⅝
3845 D Bridge	$16½	16¼	16¼	—¼
8130 Dofasco A	$37⅝	37½	37⅝	
10870 Dom Store	$19½	19½	19½	+¼
1435 Du Pont A	$29¾	29½	29¾	—½
300 Dylex L A	$10	10	10	
600 Electhom A	445	425	445	
2700 Emco	$10½	10¼	10½	
97849 Falcon C	$13⅞	11½	13⅛	+⅜
25884 Fibrg Nik A	$116	104	114	+6
48100 Fed Ind A	$7	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
40 Fed Pion	$34¼	34¼	34¼	—⅜
6300 Francana	$13½	12½	13½	+1½
2800 Fraser	$19	18½	19	+½
100 Fruehauf	$11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
6925 G M Res	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
3805 G Distrb w	220	200	210	+10
60925 Gibraltar	$13⅝	12½	13⅝	+⅛
200 Goodyear	$20	20	20	—⅞
32890 Granduc	380	345	375	—5
2840 GL Forest	$54	52½	54	+1
300 Greyhnd	$26¾	26¼	26¾	+¼
116 Guar Trst	$8	8	8	
500 H Group A	430	430	430	
2800 Hard Crp A	280	275	275	—5
1645 Hawker	$16	15¾	15¾	—¼
1757 Hayes D	$9½	9½	9½	—⅛
4384 H Bay Co	$26	25½	25¾	
9035 IAC	$12⅛	11¾	11⅞	—¼
2300 Indal	$13	12¾	12¾	—⅛
75 Inglis	$14¼	13¾	13¾	—¾
2656 Inland Gas	$13⅝	13	13⅝	
300 Int Mogul	$7¾	7⅝	7⅝	—¼
7812 Inlpr Pipe	$18⅞	18⅛	18¼	—⅝
2500 Ivaco	$17¼	17	17¼	—⅜
3124 Jannock	$12	11½	12	+½
13505 Kaiser Re	$33½	31	33¼	+1¼
31500 Kam Kotia	$6½	6	6½	
250 Kelsey H	$22	22	22	+½
41335 Kerr Add	$17	15¼	17	
12059 Labatt A	$24½	23¾	24½	+½
55795 Lacana	$11⅞	10⅛	11⅛	+⅜
100 LOnt Cem	$5½	5½	5½	—¼
4604 LL Lac	$7½	7	7½	—½
185 Lob Co A	385	385	385	
155577 MICC	$13⅝	12¾	13¼	+¼
320 Mclan H A	$23⅞	23¼	23¾	
36274 MB Ltd	$28¼	28	28⅛	+⅛
12340 Est Mirtic	345	325	330	—5
27733 Mitel Corp	$21⅛	20½	21	—⅜
2630 Molson A	$25½	25	25	—¼
300 Molson B	$24½	24½	24½	+¼
20232 Moore	$37½	36⅞	37⅜	
5350 Murphy	$26	25	25¼	—¼
1055 Nat Trust	$26	25¾	26	
202702 Noranda	$26¼	24¾	25⅝	—¼
140100 Norcen	$36⅜	36¼	36⅜	
800 Nowsco W	$47½	46½	46½	—3¼
33279 Oakwood P	$16¼	15⅛	15⅞	—¼
31975 Ocelot B	$29	28¼	29	—½
8112 Oshawa A	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
20150 Pamour A	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅜
3730 PanCan P	$65	64¾	65	
14125 Pembina	$11	10⅝	10⅞	—⅛
6512 Petrolina	$47½	46¾	47	—½
2800 Pevla Oils	$16	15	16	+½
5170 Pine Point	$35	34¼	34⅞	+⅜
27400 Place G	355	335	345	—5
23785 Placer	$58	54¾	57½	+1
4713 Ram	$14½	14⅛	14¼	—¼
400 Redpath	$14	14	14	
1315 Rd Stenhs A	$8⅜	8¼	8¼	
2360 Reichhold	$14⅜	14	14⅜	+⅛
26495 Revnu Prp	170	161	166	+6
3610 Roman	$49	46½	49	
10100 Rothman	$20	20	20	
46725 Sceptre	$11½	10⅞	11⅜	+½
440 Scotts A	$14½	14⅛	14⅛	
87910 Shell Can	$32	31⅛	32	—⅞
72496 Sherritt	$16⅜	15	16⅜	
200 Sigma	$47	47	47	—1
3402 S Sears A	$7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
1650 Slater Sll	$16½	16¼	16¼	—⅛
10557 Southm	$29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
7500 St Bradcst	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	+¼
23030 Stelco A	$27⅝	26⅝	27½	—¼
1800 Steep R	425	415	425	
13350 Sulpetro B	$18	17	17⅞	—⅜
104 Suncor pr	$26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+⅜
1300 Tara	$14¾	14½	14½	—¼
42340 Teck Cor A	$31½	27	31½	+2½
39021 Teck Cor B	$30½	28¼	30⅛	+⅛
300 Teledyne	$12⅝	11¾	12⅝	
7510 Tex Can	$78	76	77	—2
1902 Thom N A	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
25581 Tor Dm Bk	$25½	24¾	25¼	+⅛
1710 Torstar B	$22¾	22½	22¾	
3685 Traders A	$14⅝	14	14⅛	—¼
8000 Trns Mt	$11½	11¼	11⅜	—⅛
10299 TrCan PL	$25½	24⅞	25¼	+¼
22690 Turbo Cl B	$17⅝	16½	17½	—¼
34785 UGas A	$12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
12595 Union Oil	$42½	41½	42½	—¾
14900 Un Asbslos	$6⅞	6¼	6¾	
12135 U Keno	$46	41¼	44	+2¼
7600 U Siscoe	$12¾	12⅛	12⅝	—⅛
1005 Un Carbid	$30½	30½	30½	—⅞
5800 Van Der	$8½	7⅞	8½	
1530 Versil Cor	$24	22½	23¾	—¾
1720 Vestgron	$15¼	14⅞	15	—½
825 Weldwod	$22	21½	22	
43015 West Mine	$16½	15½	16½	
18000 Weston	$25¾	25⅝	25¾	+¼
5500 Woodwd A	$24⅜	24	24⅜	+⅜
16300 Yk Bear	$12½	11½	11¾	—½

Total sales 11,605,856 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, January 23, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
615 AlgomaSt	$35⅛	35	35⅛	+⅞
4224 Bnk Mont	$25⅞	25¼	25⅞	
751 Can Cml	$13¾	13½	13¾	+⅜
3724 Can Bath	$16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+⅛
3223 Dom TxtA	$15⅛	15	15	—¼
1400 FCA Intl	294	290	290	—1
6600 Power Cp	$16¾	16¼	16¾	+⅛
600 RollandA	$8¾	8⅜	8¾	—⅛
2899 Royal Bk	$44	43	44	+½
230 Steinbrg A	$24	24	24	

Total Sales 1,291,158 shares.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the January 24, 1980 closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers (These rates do not take into account bank service charges):

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.911	4.357	110.455 *	47.175 *	0.2267	—	6.797 *	119.015 *	35.36 *
Brussels (a)	28.115	63.9775	16.252	6.9375	3.485 *	14.715	—	17.508	5.2015
Frankfurt	1.73	3.944	—	42.68 *	2.145 x	90.60 *	6.154 *	107.62 *	32.01 *
London (b)	2.281	—	3.944	9.24	1,839.00	4.3545	64.10	3.6625	12.3225
Milan	806.20	1,837.80	466.30	199.06	—	422.10	28.687	502.06	149.21
New York	—	2.278	0.578	0.247	0.124 z	0.523	0.036	0.622	0.185
Paris	4.05325	9.235	234.20 *	—	5.0245 x	212.14 *	14.4165 *	252.35 *	74.975 *
Zurich	1.6053	3.65985	92.7861 *	39.6026 *	0.1991	84.0287 *	5.7089 *	—	29.6957 *
ECU	1.44085	0.631953	2.49239	5.83689	1,161.69	2.75203	40.4879	2.31401	7.78761

Dollar values. Belgian financial franc: 28.87 ; Canadian $: 1.1578 ; Danish krone: 5.4055 ; Escudo 49.996 ; Fin. mark: 3.6945 ; Hong Kong $: 4.778 ; Irish £: 0.468 ; Israeli £: 36.18 ; Kuwaiti dinar 0.271975; Norw. krone: 4.892 ; Peseta: 66.11 ; Saudi Riyal : 3.361 ; Schilling: 12.42 ; Singapore $: 2.1515 ; Swedish krona: 4.1545 ; U.A.E. dirham : 3.7415 , Yen: 239.10 .

£ Sterling: 1.067 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) In U.S. cents

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2 p.m. EST rates for New York.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

January 24, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ... SF 688.00
— (d) Conbar ... SF 652.00
— (d) Grabar ... SF 681.00
— (d) Stockbar ... SF 788.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF 16.50
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF 3.93
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. ... $11.08

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust ... $8.18
—(w) High Interest Sterling ... £0.84*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund ... $21.71
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $12.74
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. ... $27.69

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ... SF 300.50
— (d) Canasec ... SF 504.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF 58.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF 82.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ... SF 101.75
— (d) Ussec ... SF 495.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ... SF 111.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ... DM 18.90
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ... DM 66.60

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd. ... $3.57

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets ... $35.12
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. ... $68.32
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd ... $21.34
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $33.39
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $65.56
— (w) Fidelity World Fd ... $20.03

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A ... £4.29
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B ... £3.39
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D ... £18.29

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac Fd. Ltd ... $45.19
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ... HK$ 11.88
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund ... $14.14
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $9.46
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund ... $
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ... $12.12

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $78.41
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia ... $25.15

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ... SF 448.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ... SF 281.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd ... $9.88

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. ... $48.08

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parton Sw. R Est ... SF 1,503.50
— (r) Securswiss ... SF 1,111.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF 348.25
— (d) Intervalor ... SF 52.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF 330.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF 237.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF 61.00
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF 72.44

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND.
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF 23.75
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF 58.00
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF 62.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF 134.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF 102.75
— (d) Globinvest ... SF 56.75
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF 70.25
— (d) Romelac-Invest ... SF 378.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ... SF 325.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ... SF 217.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ... DM 35.41
— (d) Unifonds ... DM 15.29
— (d) Unirak ... DM 48.22
— (d) Uniglobal ... DM 60.17
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM 59.37
— (d) Europafonds ... DM 23.00

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund ... $10.75
(r) Arab Finance I.F. ... $986.83
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) ... $7.55
(w) Austral. Select Fd. ... $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ... SF 119.70
(w) CAMIT ... $10.47
(w) Capital Gains Inv. ... $15.73
(d) Capital Rentinvest ... LF 1,379.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund ... $246.51
(w) Citadel Fund ... $2.56
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $1,121.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs ... 7.32
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs ... 14.73
(w) D.G.C. ... $52.92*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) ... $0.13
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $21.86
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent ... $23.34
(d) Euro e Obligations ... LF 1,131.00
(w) First Eagle Fund ... $6,275.43
(w) F.I.R.S.T. ... $241.83
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF 148.80
(w) Formula Selection Fd ... SF 65.90
(d) Fonditalia ... $16.27
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ... M 37.96
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) ... $0.32
(d) Global Int'l Fund ... DM 5.67
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV ... $388.71
(i) H.O.I.T. Habel ... $31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A ... $113.72
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B ... $122.44
(d) Interfund S.A. ... $11.48
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $172.54
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $21.87
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... $7.65
(d) Investa DWS ... DM 31.60
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $59.06
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $11.99
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. ... $11.35
(w) Japan Selection Fund ... $82.12
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $41.03
(d) KB Income Fund ... LF 1,395.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $13.97
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F ... $30.02
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold ... $70.03
(w) Luxfund ... $33.56
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ... Can$ 9.51
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $12.93
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund ... $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund ... $5.62
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd ... $4.90
(w) N.A.M.F. ... $85.50
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $35.06
(d) Renta Fund ... $60.69
(d) Rentinvest ... LF 771.00
(d) Safe Fund ... $4.18
(d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.29
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF 55.20
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $16.80
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM 86.53
(w) Soros Fund ... $942.00
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $13.63
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $51.50
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $70.69
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $32.46
(d) UNICO Fund ... DM 51.42
(r) Unifile Assurance O'seas ... $1.12
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund ... $3.71
(m) Uta Int'l Bond Fd ... $105.58
(w) Western Growth Fund ... $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd ... $463.64
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd ... $15.72
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $100.09
(w) Worldwide Special ... $2,040.385 'S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs, SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices, a — Asked, b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit, S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; 'S' — Suspended;
N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon

Canadian Indexes

January 24, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	346.56	343.89
Toronto	1,952.60	1,934.10

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

January 24, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Marriott	841,900	22	+ ¼
Texaco Inc	755,200	35⅛	+ ⅜
Boeing s	552,300	65	—1
IBM s	547,600	70⅝	— ⅝
Kmart	521,200	22	+ ⅛
Benguet B	517,500	11⅜	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	511,800	38¼	— ⅜
Unit Tech	486,800	51⅛	+ ⅛
Am Home	434,900	27	+ ⅛
DiamShm	423,600	33⅝	+ ⅜
Exxon	423,400	58⅜	+ ⅜
FordMot	423,200	35	— ¾
Whittakr	411,900	23¾	+1
Gen Food	402,300	29	—1⅛
Nalomas s	397,900	37⅜	+1½

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	59.07	56.77
Advanced	868	979
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	35.62
Declined	679	538
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	9.98
Unchanged	390	377
Total issues	1,937	1,894
New highs	196	119
New lows	13	22

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	883.62	891.38	874.15	879.95	+2.39
20 Trn	275.03	278.49	272.79	275.18	+2.34
15 Util	107.78	108.69	107.10	107.92	+0.21
65 Stk	315.17	318.27	312.26	314.58	+1.35

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite			113.70	+0.26
Industrials			128.24	+0.33
Utilities			50.07	+0.06
Finance			12.77	—0.06
Transp			16.21	+0.21

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	65.62	65.32	65.32	+0.19
Industrials	75.20	74.82	74.82	—0.28
Transp.	55.15	54.71	54.86	+0.58
Utilities	37.25	37.11	37.11	—0.02
Finance	65.29	65.02	65.02	+0.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
January 23	175,612	380,931	1,707
January 22	197,343	383,310	867
January 21	212,777	416,214	905
January 18	185,926	369,004	883
January 17	183,679	372,983	1,234

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
AllasCM	299,300	6¼	+ ¼
Goldfield Cp	224,400	2¾	+ ⅜
PagePet an	222,300	26⅞	+2⅝
Kaiser Ind	218,900	2⅛	+ ⅛
Marindua B	213,900	3⅛	+ ⅜
Instrum Sys	171,100	1⅛	
Amdahl	164,800	26	+ ¼
HouOilM	163,700	25¼	— ½
GulfCan g	162,500	104	+2⅜
BowValley g	150,300	42	+1⅝

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	9.37	8.73
Advanced	363	366
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	5.72
Declined	302	347
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	1.77
Unchanged	199	229
Total issues	864	842
New highs	N.A.	45
New lows	N.A.	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
267.43	264.00	266.60	+2.60

FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York International Futures Exchange, Prices in U.S. $

Maturity	bid/offer quotes Jan. 24 14.00 hrs. Lt	Business done last week low/high
Jan 31	872/880	858/880
Feb. 28	871/880	858/880
March 27	870/880	857/880

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON NV.
Herengracht 214 AMSTERDAM
Tel. [illegible] Telex [illegible]

Tokyo Exchange

January 24, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	166	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	186
Asahi Glass	371	Mitsubi Chem.	208
Canon	622	Mitsubi Corp	768
Dai Nip. Print	545	Mitsubi Elec	292
Fuji Bank	410	Mitsui Co.	375
Fuji Photo	531	Mitsukoshi	458
Hitachi	261	Nippon Elec.	472
Honda Motor	637	Nippon Steel	128
C. Itoh	498	Sharp	608
I.H.I.	134	Sony Corp	1,710
Japan Air L.	2,580	Sumitomo Bank	405
Kansai El. Pwr.	901	Sumitomo Chem.	127
Kao Soap	419	Sumitomo Metal	125
Kawasaki Steel	134	Taisho Marine	275
Kirin Brewery	435	Takeda	535
Komatsu	330	Teijin	139
Kubota	361	Tokyo Marine	635
Matsu El Ind	696	Toray	214
Matsu E. Wks	550	Toyota	810

New index : 466.47 ; Previous : 465.21
Nikkei-DJ index : 6,746.93 ; Previous : 6,694.19

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	23.00
Albert Heijn	82.50
Algembank	289.00
Amrobank	61.50
A'Dam Rub	46.00
Fokker	22.10
Heineken	73.00
H.V.A.	50.00
Hoogovens	22.80
K.L.M.	71.80
Nat. Nedder	118.60
Pakhoed	54.80
Philips	20.00
Robeco	170.00
Rolinco	148.00
Rorento	107.60
Royal Dutch	148.90
Unilever	115.30
Van Ommer	222.00
VMF-Stork	34.00

Anp-Cbs Index : 83.40
Previous : 82.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,440
GBL (B.lamb)	1,670
Cockerill	338
Electrobel	6,000
GB-Inno-BM	2,395
Hoboken	3,090
Petrofina	5,660
Ph. Gevaert	914
Soc. Generale	1,665
Solvay	2,345
Un. Miniere	814

Bourse Index : 148.64
Previous : 145.33

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	42.90
B.A.S.F.	138.30
Bayer	123.50
Commerzbank	177.00
Cont. Gummi	46.50
Daimler	242.00
Demag	130.00
Deutsche Bnk	252.00
Dresdner Bnk	193.00
Hoechst	122.00
Hoesch	36.80
Karlstadt	226.00
Kaufhof	169.30
K.H.D.	205.50
Lufthansa	75.50
Mannesman	121.00
Metallgesell.	246.00
Neckermann	119.00
RWE.new	185.70
Schering	190.50
Siemens	253.60
Thyssen	81.30
Varta	158.20
Veba	144.80
Volkswagen	175.80

Sloman Index : 133.49
Previous : 131.95

London

Anglo-Am Co	$14⅝
Anglo-Am	0.89½
Barclays Bnk	4.21
Beecham Gp	1.25
BICC	1.03
Boots	1.92
Bowater	1.64
BAT Ind.	2.66
BOC Int'l	0.63
Brit. Pet	3.40
Burmah	1.74
Charlered	1.49
Cadbury Sc.	0.61
Cons. Gold Fds	1.49
Courtaulds	0.74
De Beer D	$10½
Distillers	2.10
Dunlop	0.58
Free St Ged	55¼
GEC	3.59
GKN	2.61
Glaxo Gp	4.80
Gt Un St	4.00
Guinness	1.87
Hawker-Sidd	1.90
Imp.Chem.Ind	3.75
Imps	0.77
Marks & Spen.	0.88
Metal Box	2.46
Plessey	1.22
Randfontein	$69.00
Rank Org.	2.08
Royal Dutch	34¼
R.T.Z.	3.85
Shell	3.32
Thorn (A)	3.06
Tube Invest.	2.68
Ultramar	4.28
Union Carb.	$14.00
Vickers	1.24
War L3½	33⅝
West Deep	$42.00
West Driel	$80.00
West Hold	$59¾
Woolworth	0.62
ZCI	0.49

F.T. 30 Index : 448.70
Previous : 450.80

Milan

Bastogi	764.00
ERBA	2,465.00
ErcMarelli	365.00
Fiat	1,914.00
Finsider	92.50
Generali	48,310.00
IFI	2,466.00
Italgas	810.00
Italsider	250.00
LaRinas	121.00
Montedis	189.00
Olivetti	1,640.00
Pirelli	1,906.00
Snia Visco	675.00

BCI Index : 90.40
Previous : 90.48

Paris

Air Liquide	500.00
BSN	1,030.00
Carrefour	1,622.00
Cim Lafarge	252.00
Cie Bancaire	335.50
CFP	260.00
CGE	340.00
CCF	162.20
Elf-Aquitaine	1,368.00
Ferodo	326.00
Gen Occident	292.00
Imetal	82.00
L Oreal	690.00
Mach Bull	68.50
Michelin	845.00
Moet Henn	523.00
Moulinex	89.90
Paribas	217.50
PUK	101.50
Penarroya	77.80
Perrier	288.00
Peugeot	264.50
Rh Poulenc	127.00
Sacilor	30.20
St Gobain	126.00
Suez	270.00
Telemecan	765.00
Thomson	226.00
Usinor	15.60

Agefi Index : 134.12
Previous : 130.97

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,240
Buehrle	2,750
B Boveri	1,780
Cib Geigy	1,250
Cr Suisse	2,380
Fisher	780
HofRochN	6,300
Nestle	3,555
Sandoz	4,170
Ste B. Suisse	419
Sulzer	2,820
U B Suisse	3,675

SBC Index : 339.60
Previous : 338.50

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, January 24, 1980

Stock	Bid	Asked
AECInd	11¼	11¾
AFAProl	5¾	6¾
AVMCp	3⅝	4½
Accuray	6¾	7¼
AddisnW	12	12¾
AdvRoss	5½	5⅞
AlexAlex	32½	33¼
Alicoinc	36½	38½
AllynB	12½	13½
AFinCp	27¼	28¼
AFurn	5	5¼
AGreet	12¾	12½
AlnlGp	58	59
AMicros	21¾	22¼
AWelang	38½	39½
Amlerr	3¾	4
Anadite	9¾	10¼
AnheusB	24	24½
AntoCp	8⅞	9⅝
ArdenGp	4¼	4⅝
AsdCola	20¾	21½
AtlGsLt	14⅝	14¾
BairdCp	11⅞	12⅝
BanaHE	12½	13
BkamRt	19⅛	19⅝
BasicRsg	11⅝	11⅞
BasstFr	19½	20¼
BaylsMk	14⅝	15⅝
Beeline	9	9¾
BetzLab	36¼	37
BibbCo	17½	18½
BirdSon	19½	21
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHillP	27¼	28
Bonanza	3⅛	3½
BrookS	42½	45½
BrwTom	48⅝	49⅝
Buckbee	7⅛	7⅝
Buckeye	22½	23½
BurnupS	10⅝	11
CalWISv	33	34½
ConradH	2⅝	3⅛
CapSwC	15½	16
CapInAir	3¼	3¾
CareCo	9	10
CnVIPS	15½	15⅞
ChmLea	38½	40½
ChesUti	12¼	13½
Cirfico	5½	6½
CitzUtA	33¼	34
CitzUtB	31	31¾
ClarkJL	29	30½
ClawCp	7¾	7⅜
ComCIH	31	31½
CmlShr	15½	17½
CmwTel	22	24
ConPap	59¼	60¼
Crawfd	24⅝	25½
CrosTre	35¼	35⅝
CullrFed	1¼	2
Cyclitron	13	14
DanlyM	29½	30½
DiaDes	16	16⅝
DavlMat	16½	18½
DeklbAg	30¼	31
DeLuxC	36½	37¼
DetCanT	11¼	12¼
DewevEl	2	2¾
DiaCrys	26¾	27¼
DixnCru	37½	39
Docutel	11⅜	12⅝
DollrGn	10½	11
DovIDB	27⅝	28¼
DunkInD	12	12½
Duriron	19	20
EatnVnce	6½	7¼
EconLab	26⅛	26⅝
ElPasEl	9⅝	10
ElderBe	6½	7¼
EleNucl	8⅝	9⅝
ElModul	5¾	6¾
EnrDev	18¼	19½
Entwistl	2	2¾
EqtOil	54	55½
EthanAl	44	45
Fabrl h	15-16	1 3-16
FtBkSvs	38	38¾
FIBostn	17½	18¼
FtEmpS	10⅝	11¼
FtWnFin	4⅝	5
Flicker	12¼	12¾
FloatPnt	16½	17¼
FlaWatU	11-16	15-16
ForestO	33⅞	34¾
Formigli	3	3½
FrankCp	8	8½
FrankEl	13	13¾
GnRIESI	10	11½
GnReins	86	88
GovEFn	9¼	10
GreenM	11½	12
GreyAdv	45½	48½
Gifintst	16½	18
Gvradvn	6	6¾
Hardwke	11¼	12
HrpRow	9⅞	10⅛
HarpGp	31¼	32
HartfNt	15¼	15¾
HenrdF	26½	27¼
Holobm	3⅝	3⅞
Hoover	12⅝	13½
HorizRs	3½	4
HyattInt	30	32
Intraind	9⅝	10½
IntelCp	68½	69¾
IntrcEnr	9	10
IntmlGs	13¾	14¼
lnBkWsh	11¾	12¼
IwaSoUt	22	22½
JamWP h	5⅞	6
Jamsby	18⅛	19¼
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	16½	17¼
KalsSt of	16	16¾
Kalvar	3⅝	3¾
Kaman	23½	24¼
KmpAm	9¾	10¼
KaleGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3⅝	4¼
KellySv	44	45½
Keuffel	20¾	21¾
Kimball	16⅝	17⅛
Kinglnt	6¼	7¼
KnapeV	15½	16½
Kratos	19⅞	20½
Lancaln	21	21¾
LandRes	3⅝	4⅛
LaneCo	23¾	24¾
LtdStor	7½	8
LinBcst	45½	46½
Logetrn	13½	14½
MadsGE	13⅝	13⅞
MagellPet	11⅝	12⅛
MairRt	2⅝	2⅞
Mallkrt	30	31
MaulLP	25	26½
McCorm	23⅞	24⅛
McQuay	11	11⅝
MidsxW	19¼	20¼
MdldCap	9½	10¼
MidlRes	2⅛	2⅝
MidlBks	29¾	30¾
Millipr	34¼	35
MissVlG	15½	16½
Molex	44½	45¼
MontCal	7¼	7⅝
MoorePd	28	29
MorgRes	1	1⅛
MotClub	3⅜	4⅜
Mueller	31	32
NoraCo	26	28
NwldRE	14⅛	15¼
NJNGas	15⅝	16⅛
NielsnA	29½	30
NielsnB	28⅝	29½
NoCarGs	16⅞	17⅜
NoEOl un	87	88½
NwtNGs	15⅛	16¼
NwstPS	15⅝	15¾
Noxell	20½	21
OgilvyM	23⅝	24
OhFerro	11⅛	12¼
OtterTP	19⅝	20¼
PCAInt	7⅞	8⅝
PabstB	11⅝	12⅜
PcGaR	20	20¾
PauleyP	26¾	27⅝
PeerMf	10⅛	11½
PenoEnt	14¼	14⅝
Petrolit	44	45
Pettibon	23¼	24¼
PierceSS	9	9½
Pinkrtn	38	39½
PionHiB	22⅛	22⅝
Plastine	1¼	2¼
Possis	8¼	9
Progrp	⅞	1¼
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅞
PurtBen	16¼	17
PutDCap	11½	12¼
QuakrCh	36½	37½
RosenPr	10½	11
Raychm	60	62
Raymnd	28	29
RecaEq	8	8⅝
RoadEx	26½	27¼
RobbMy	57	59
Roselon	3¾	4¾
Rouse	22¼	22¾
RusStov	16½	17
Sadler	4⅛	4⅝
ScanDI	2½	2¾
ScripoH	63	68
Svcmst s	23	24
Showmt	37	38
SolidStS	13⅛	14½
SColWtr	12¾	13
SwElSv	14¼	15
SwnEnr	37½	38½
Standyn	24	24¾
StdRegs	27½	28½
StanHP	23	24
SterlSt	6	6½
StrawCl	25½	27
SuperEl	12	12⅝
TIME DC	5⅜	6⅛
Tampax	30	30⅝
Tandem	44½	45¼
TecumP	65½	67½
Tennant	29½	31
Tlerary	17¼	17⅝
TescoCp	24	24½
TricoPd	43	46
TravGld g	9⅝	10⅛
TysonFd	11¼	12¼
UnMcGil	15	16
USSurg	29	29⅝
USTrck	16⅛	16⅝
UVaBsh	26	26½
UpPenP	13½	14¼
ValyRes	15½	16¼
VanDus	15	15⅝
Velcro g	8⅞	9¼
VideoCp	7⅛	8⅝
VaNBsh	14	14½
WshEnr	17⅛	17⅝
Weldtrn	2¼	3
WellsGo	8	9
WtnMig	3⅛	3⅞
WmorC	30⅛	31½
WoodLot	23⅝	24
WrightW	4¼	4⅝
ZionUto	24½	25½

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

January 24, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M.	14⅛ - 14¼	8¼ - 8⅜	5¼ - 5 7/16	18¼ - 18½	12 - 12¼
2M.	14 11/16 - 14 13/16	8⅜ - 8½	5⅜ - 5 9/16	17⅞ - 18⅛	12¼ - 12½
3M.	14 5/16 - 14 7/16	8⅜ - 8½	5⅜ - 5 11/16	17⅝ - 17⅞	12¾ - 12[illegible]
6M.	14 5/16 - 14 7/16	8 7/16 - 8 9/16	5 9/16 - 5⅝	16⅝ - 16⅞	13⅛ - 13[illegible]
1 Y.	13⅝ - 13⅞	8¾ - 8⅞	5⅝ - 5⅞	15 7/16 - 15 11/16	13⅛ - 13[illegible]

International Bonds Traded in Eur[illegible]

Midday Indicated Prices, January 24, 1980

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Alcoa 10-89	88	89
Argentina 9⅞-84	86¼	87¼
Ashland 7½-82	93¼	94¼
Australia 8¾-91	80	81
Australia 8¼-92	76	77
Avco 10¼-87	80	82
BTokyo 7⅝-84	85	86
Barclays 8½-92	79½	80½
BCHyd. 7¾-85	82¼	83¼
Bell Can 7⅝-87	79¾	80¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	87	88
BFCE 8⅝-83	91¾	92¾
Canpac 9¼-89	86½	87½
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	87½	88½
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	82¼	83¼
Charbonas 8⅝-81	95	96
CNT 9½-86	88¼	89¼
Comalco 10¼-91	88¼	89¼
Cons. Foods 7½-91	78½	79½
Continental 9⅝-86	87½	88½
Dome Pet. 10-94	84¾	85¾
Dominion 10¼-84	92½	93¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	85	86
DSM 8⅝-88	83¼	84¼
EEC 8¼-82	91	92
EEC 7¾-84	84½	85½
ECS 9-93	81¾	82¾
ECS 8¾-97	74½	75½
EdF 9⅝-86	90	91
EIB 8-84	86	87
EIB 8¾-93	76¼	77¼
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	87	88
Eurofima 8½-83	90½	91½
EDC 9⅝-84	91¾	92¾
Finland 9½-86	86¾	87¾
Genstar 10-89	85¾	86¾
GMAC 9¼-86	87	88
Gotaverken 8½-87	80¾	81¾
Gould 9⅝-85	90¼	91¼
GTE 9⅝-89	88¼	89¼
GulfWest 9½-84	85½	87½
Home Oil 9½-86	88	90
Hudson Bay 10-94	85¼	86¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	90	92
ITT 9½-89	85	86
Kennecott 9½-86	84⅝	85⅝
Kidde W. 8½-85	83¼	84¼
Kockums 8-83	91	92
Manitoba 8⅝-83	90¼	91¼
Manitoba 9½-89	84½	85½
Michelin 10-94	86¼	87¼
Midld Intl 8⅝-86	90¼	91¼
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	90⅝	91⅝
NBrunswick 9-83	91¼	92¼
NBrunsw. 9⅝-94	83½	84½
Newfoundld 10-94	85	86
NZealand 8½-83	90¼	91¼
Norskhyd 8½-92	79⅝	80⅝
Norway 9½-84	91	92
NScotia 9⅝-89	85½	86½
Occidental 10¼-84	92¾	93¾
Ontario Hyd 8-87	80	81
Penney JC 8½-83	89¾	90¾
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	91	92
Pepsico 9¼-84	90¾	91¾
Portland 10-84	91¼	92¼
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	82½	83½
Queb. Pro. 9-95	75¾	76¾
Saabscania 8½-89	78½	79½
Shell 8-86	85	86
Shell 7½-87	80½	81½
Sfind 8⅝-88	85¾	86¾
StatOil 9⅝-89	86	87
Sweden 9⅝-84	91¾	92¾
Transocean 8-86	89¾	90¾
Unilever 9¼-87	87½	88½
UnOil 7½-87	85½	86½
UaBls 9-89	82	83
Utah 8-87	86½	87½
Vwagen 7¾-87	78½	79½
Warner L. 9-84	90¾	91¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	71½	73½
BBC 4¼-93	88½	90½
Beatrice 6¼-91	90½	92½
Beatrice 4½-92	77	79
Beecham 6¾-92	100	101½
Boots 6¾-93	100¾	101¾
Borden 6¾-91	86½	88½
Borden 5-92	76½	78½
BroadHale 4¾-87	62	[illegible]
Canon 6⅝-94	102	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	[illegible]	[illegible]
CIBA G. 4-94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	13[illegible]	[illegible]
Cr Suisse 4⅝-93	11[illegible]	[illegible]
Cumminl 6¼-86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dartind 4¾-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
EastKodak 4½-88	73	[illegible]
Ford 6-86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford 5-88	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galveston 8¾-94	113	[illegible]
GenElec 4¼-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
GenFoods 4⅝-92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gillette 4¾-87	[illegible]	[illegible]
GulWestn 5-88	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honda 5½-89	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell 6-86	[illegible]	[illegible]
ICI 6¾-97	[illegible]	[illegible]
INA 6-97	103	[illegible]
ISE 6¼-89	85	[illegible]
ITT 4½-87	68	[illegible]
Lear 5-89	109½	[illegible]
MorganJP 4¼-87	86	[illegible]
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	[illegible]
OwensIll 4½-87	106½	[illegible]
PenneyJC 4½-87	67½	[illegible]
RCA 5-88	69½	[illegible]
Revlon 4⅝-87	105	107
Sperry 4¼-88	106½	108
Squibb 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	82	84
Texas 7½-93	75	77
Tyco 8½-88	153½	155
UBS 5-89	111	113
UnCarb 4¾-82	92	94
WarnLamb 4½-87	70	72
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66½	68½
Xerox 5-88	70	72

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med. Term	Long Term
Thursday	96.493	79.749
Previous	96.494	79.776

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IEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Jan. 24

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— A—A—A —							
.40	2.6	10	109	15⅝	15	15⅛	
.20	4.7	5	8	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
.44	5.0	6	36	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	—¼
		4	193	10⅛	9¼	9½	—⅛
		14	109	9¼	8½	8½	—⅛
.48	8.2		13	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
		10	1½	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
.34	2.4	14	4	14⅜	14¼	14¼	—⅜
			3	3½	3½	3½	—⅛
.30b	2.0	9	257	15½	14½	15⅛	+½
n		23	49	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
s.12	.5	20	89	u23⅞	22¼	23	+⅜
.20	.4	34	112	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	—¼
		15	504	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
.50	2.2	4	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	—⅜
			45	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
.96	3.3	10	28	29½	28⅝	29½	+⅜
.32	6.4	8	8	5⅛	5	5	
n		11	15	7	6⅞	7	—⅛
.30r	5.7	9	49	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
.10e	2.3	3	11	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
.20	1.7	10	30	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	—¼
.20r	3.2	11	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅛
.10e	1.9		66	5⅝	5⅜	5⅛	
.10	.4	18	126	u23⅞	22⅝	23½	+⅜
.32	2.3	4	42	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	—⅜
		25	125	1⅛	1¼	1¼	—⅛
.50	1.9	9	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
.40	1.5	14	1a48	26⅝	24½	26	+¼
s.20	1.1	17	41	19⅝	18½	18½	—½
1.30e	3.4	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
wt			1	30½	30½	30½	+⅛
.44	3.9	6	15	11¼	11	11¼	+⅜
		10	12	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
.56a	4.4	6	8	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	
.34	1.4	9	36	u24	23½	24	+½
s		2	201	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
.48	2.8	11	340	u17⅞	15⅝	17	+1¼
.48	3.0	10	268	u16⅞	14¼	16	+1½
.62c		2	13	16¾	16½	16¾	+¼
s		15	25	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
.36	2.4	6	221	15	14⅜	14¾	
2.50	6.5	5	43	39⅝	38½	38⅝	+⅛
Cp		4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
.40	3.7	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
			109	u 9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
.64	7.9	8	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
n		19	64	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
.36	4.2	17	85	u 8⅝	7⅝	8½	+⅜
.21e	1.0	10	861	u21⅞	20½	20½	
.44b	4.3	4	44	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
.16	1.8	12	30	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅜
		20	193	5	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
g.47			185	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝	+⅜
.20	2.4	5	34	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+⅜
.10e	1.4	5	26	7⅜	7	7¼	—⅜
g.40			533	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	+⅜
Svc			57	3⅝	3½	3½	
		11	11	17⅜	17¼	17¼	—⅛
Ind			54	1	15-16	1	+⅛
.16e	2.6	16	2993	6⅝	6	6¼	+½
wt			2	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
.16	2.5	7	7	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅛
.40	1.4	15	61	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
			33	3¼	3	3	—⅛
Rod			26	3⅝	3½	3½	
.40	3.2	10	120	u12⅝	12	12½	+½
1.20	6.8	9	5	17¾	17¾	17¾	—⅜
— B—B—B —							
			20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
.80	6.3	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
.32a	4.1		11	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+⅛
1.72e	7.4		19	u23⅝	22½	23⅛	+⅜
wt			149	1½	1½	1½	
			185	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+1
			22	1⅛	1	1	
.12	2.3	16	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
		15	357	u 9½	8⅝	9¼	+⅜
.20	1.2		58	u16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	+1
s.16	2.1	9	163	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
		35	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
			4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
		47	163	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	—¼
			8	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
n		32	321	7⅜	7	7⅜	
.40	1.5	6	8	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	+⅜
.40	1.5	6	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+⅜
		6	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
.32	2.2	9	324	u15⅛	14½	14⅝	—⅜
pf1.15	4.7		60	25	24½	24½	+⅜
			25	2½	2⅛	2¼	—⅛
			13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		11	26	5⅝	5	5⅛	+⅛
.24	2.0	13	214	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
.48	4.0	9	307	u12½	11⅞	12	+½
.05e	2.9	10	26	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
s.30	3.5	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
n		4	4	5	5	5	—⅛
1.20	6.7	7	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
.54	7.1	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
.64	2.7	6	125	24⅝	24	24	—1¼
			8	5⅝	5⅜	5¼	+⅛
.40	2.1	16	54	u18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅜
g.10			1503	u42	40⅝	42	+1⅝
		46	708	6⅝	5½	5½	—⅛
.60b	2.5	6	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅜
.26	2.0	10	298	13½	13	13⅛	—¼
.20	4.6	4	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	—⅛
1.20	5.7	10	46	21⅝	21	21	
1.40	5.5	10	8	25½	25¼	25¼	—⅛
.57t	4.2	6	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
.60	2.1	11	9	u29⅝	29	29⅝	+⅝
.20	5.2	11	20	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
			27	2⅛	1⅞	2	+⅛
s.40	1.8	13	79	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
wt			28	6⅝	6½	6½	
1.24	3.4	11	30	36⅝	36	36⅝	+1¼
1.24	3.1	12	93	39½	39	39½	+2
pf .40	9.7		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
			3	2½	2½	2½	
.60	2.8	10	123	22	21⅝	21¼	+¼
— C—C—C —							
16	7	34	496	24½	23½	23½	—⅜
		4	34	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
.57b	8.0	6	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
.05e	1.3	6	26	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
.36	2.5	6	135	u14⅝	14¼	14½	+½
1.40	6.7	5	11	21½	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
		4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
s.50	2.2	10	38	u22⅞	22	22⅞	+⅜
			127	u14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
2	4.0	7	2	50½	50¼	50½	+½
.30	.9	12	17	u34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—⅜
		3	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
g			581	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	+1⅛
g			357	23	22	22½	+¼
g.46		11	147	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+⅜
s.24			13	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
.28	5.7	9	3	3½	3½	3½	
.05e	1.7	16	17	3	2⅞	3	
s		8	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+½
pf 5	11		z30	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	—1¼
.05e	1.1	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
1.60a	8.4		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
.10e	.9	19	38	12½	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
		6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
.70e	9.3		23	7⅝	7½	7½	
.10e	1.4	6	12	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
1.20	4.7	6	40	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	—⅛
	1.8	10	171	6½	5⅞	6½	+½
.60	8.7	6	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
			981	1⅝	1⅜	1½	
		9	10	28	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
pf.75	11		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
.28	2.5	9	9	u11	10⅝	11	+⅜
1.60	7.8	14	12	20½	20⅜	20½	—⅛
			808	35⅝	34¼	34½	—⅜
.30	4.4	6	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	—⅛
1.20	4.8	9	27	25	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
wt			6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
.56	6.0	6	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+¼
2	8.9	4	5	22⅝	22½	22½	
1	5.6	7	32	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
.18b	3.2	9	70	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
.30e	2.1		1	14	14	14	—⅛
.29e	4.0	6	11	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
		9	36	14⅝	14¼	14½	—⅛
s.88	3.6	10	16	u24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅜
		9	15	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
.16e	2.3	11	65	7	6⅞	6⅞	
1	5.0	8	249	20	18	19⅞	+2⅛
		83	205	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
.60	3.1	21	20	19⅝	19	19¼	+¼
g 3			183	48	45⅝	48	+2⅛
.50	2.2	7	61	23⅝	22½	22¾	—⅜
pf1.60	13		9	12½	12¼	12¼	—⅛
.60b	2.0	5	126	30⅛	29	30⅛	+⅜
		13	177	u54½	51⅝	51⅝	—2⅛
		20	10	3	3	3	+⅛
.20	2.7	9	7	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
		7	13	7	6⅞	7	
		6	14	3⅝	3½	3½	
.80	5.5		5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—⅛
		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
.33t	1.2	11	712	u19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
		1		3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
1.53t	14.	4	21	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅜
.10	3.2	9	11	31⅝	31½	31½	
.16	2.5	4	47	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
			167	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+¼
.80	4.0	12	431	u20½	17⅝	20	+3
		10	61	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛
.20e	2.8	6	48	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
		10	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	3¼	+⅛
.28	.8	30	8	u35⅝	35¼	35⅜	+⅜
.80	4.6	7	14	17½	17⅛	17¼	—⅛
.17e							
	9.4	6	5	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16	—1-16
		7	64	u 4⅝	3⅝	4½	+⅝
s.16b	.8	20	78	19½	18⅝	18⅞	
1.80	5.5	6	7	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+⅛
1.40	4.0	11	30	35	34⅝	35	+⅛
.50	5.0	2	5	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
s.80a	1.8	3	100	44⅝	44	44	—⅜
n.80g	1.9		31	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	—⅜
pfwi1.92	3.5		2	55½	55	55	—1½
s.28	3.7	7	30	7½	7⅛	7½	+½
.36	1.8	39	567	u20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+⅜
		98	225	u29	28⅛	28⅝	+⅜
.60	2.4	9	291	25½	24½	24⅞	—⅛
1.10b	4.5	7	3	24½	24½	24½	
		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
pf1.70	12		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
— D—D—D —							
		7	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
.20t	7.7	5	328	3⅝	3½	3⅝	—⅛
			348	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅜
n.73t	7.4	7	72	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
.30	1.3	18	272	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
.75e	3.2	18	183	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	+⅜
			30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
.48	3.5	11	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	—⅛
.10e	3.3	11	614	u33⅝	31⅛	32⅞	—⅛
.60	6.4	7	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
.63	7.4	4	1	21½	21½	21½	
		4	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		3	z1600	22½	21½	21⅝	—½
		38	524	u13⅝	11½	12⅝	+1⅛
.40	2.7	5	41	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	—⅛
			65	1⅝	1⅛	1¼	—⅛
		8	7	2	2	2	
.30	5.9	7	14	5½	5⅛	5⅜	—⅛
			374	52⅝	51⅜	52⅝	+1⅜
.80a			116	24¼	23¼	24¼	+⅞
n.20	.8	11	725	u38⅝	35¼	35¼	—1⅛
n.30b	4.6	8	10	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
12½	6½	Downey s.32	4.2	4	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
19¾	17¼	DrexUt 1.68	9.3		4	18	17⅞	18	+⅜
21⅞	8¼	DrivHarr		8	19	20⅞	19½	19½	—⅞
11¾	7	DrFair .40	4.3	19	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
1¾	1 1-16	Dunlop .09e	6.0	9	7	1½	1½	1½	+1-16
30⅜	17⅝	DplxPd 1	3.8	4	10	26¼	26	26¼	+¼
54	31½	Dplx pf 1.45	3.1		1	47	47	47	—1¼
15⅜	9	DurTst .40a	2.8	14	79	14⅝	14¼	14½	
15¾	3⅜	Dynictn		94	525	13⅝	12⅛	13⅛	—½
17⅛	14⅝	Dyneer s.56	3.5	7	16	16⅜	16	16	
		— E—E—E —							
5⅝	3½	EAC .36	6.4	19	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
19	10	EECO .28	1.6	13	11	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
40⅛	15⅛	EarthRes 1.50	4.1	10	275	37⅞	36⅝	36⅝	—⅞
20	15⅝	EstnCo 1.20	6.3	7	3	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
4½	2⅜	EazorE .24	5.5	34	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Edmos			7	1½	1½	1½	
24¼	12½	EDO s		13	155	22⅞	22⅛	22¼	+⅜
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren			12	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
4⅝	2¼	ElAudD			9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
28½	16½	Electrog 1	3.7	9	22	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅜
37	25⅝	ElecAm 1.40	4.5	6	31	31½	31⅛	31⅛	—⅜
16⅞	7¼	Elsinor n		16	341	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—¼
19⅝	6⅛	EmrRd		11	233	18⅝	16½	16½	—1⅝
14⅞	6	EngyRs .24	1.7	27	211	14⅞	14⅛	14½	+⅜
13½	6⅝	Espey .20e	1.6	17	26	12½	11⅞	12¼	+¾
19½	14⅛	EsqRd .57e	4.0	5	6	14⅝	d14¼	14⅜	
7⅞	3½	EtzLav .20e	3.5	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
21⅝	12⅝	EvansAr .40b	2.5	9	10	15⅝	15½	15½	+¼
		— F—F—F —							
14¼	9⅝	Fabind s.40	2.9	4	14	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+⅛
1⅜	11-16	FairNob			14	15-16	⅞	⅞	
8⅛	2⅝	FairmC			16	4	3⅞	4	
8	2½	FamRc		16	127	u 8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
12⅛	8⅝	FayDrg .24b	2.0	8	18	12⅛	12	12⅛	
17⅜	13¼	FedRI 1.40	8.3	20	5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
11	5⅛	FedRes		31	257	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+¼
62⅝	24⅜	Felmnt .25	.4	27	36	62⅜	61⅛	61⅝	+½
20⅛	12¼	FinGen .40b	2.2	8	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18	10⅛	FinGnA .40b	2.9		1	14	14	14	
8⅝	7	FtConn 1a	12.	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
24⅞	15¼	FtSLSh 1b	6.2	4	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
4½	2⅝	Fstmrk			1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
15⅛	8⅝	FischrP .53t	4.9	9	78	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
23⅞	17	FitchGE 2.60	11.	6	8	23¼	23	23	
9¼	3⅝	Flagg		14	25	8¼	8	8⅛	—⅛
5⅝	3¼	FlanEnt			8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30	17⅞	FlightSf s.16	.6	21	67	28	27⅛	28	+½
17⅛	7⅝	FlaRck .24	1.8	6	44	13½	12⅝	13½	+¾
39	12⅝	FlowGen		22	192	37⅛	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅜
13¼	10⅛	Flowers .48	3.8	7	16	12½	12¼	12½	+⅛
24	15⅝	FlukeJ s		15	50	23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅜
7⅝	4½	Foodrm		4	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
13⅞	7	FooteM .20e	1.9	12	6	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	—⅛
63	41	FordCan g			z60	48½	48⅛	48½	+1¼
19⅞	10⅛	ForestC .10	.5	21	18	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	+⅞
25⅝	4¾	ForestLab			163	24⅝	22¼	23⅝	+1½
21⅛	5	FrankRt .06e	.3	28	274	u21½	19⅞	21	+⅝
10⅞	7¾	Franks .36	4.1	6	8	8⅜	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
21⅞	18½	Frantz 1a	5.1	5	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+¼
8¼	5	Friedm .24b	3.0	5	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	
11½	3⅝	FriendFr			4	6	5⅜	5⅜	—¼
13	7¼	Frionas .40	5.0	3	12	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
7½	5½	Frischs .20b	4.8	4	6	6⅝	6¼	6¼	—¼
14⅝	9	FrontA .20b	1.9	5	27	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	FrontA wt			18	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
		— G—G—G —							
3¼	1⅝	GlExpt		9	315	3¼	3	3¼	+⅛
6½	2¼	GIT			16	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
7½	3¼	GRI		19	54	3½	3¼	3¼	—¼
4⅝	1¼	GTI		13	14	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Galaxy .06i	1.5	4	9	4	4	4	
11¼	6⅞	Garan .80	8.0	6	8	10	10	10	
33½	15½	GatLjet .40b	1.2	16	90	33⅝	32¾	32¾	+¼
28	17½	GelmSc n		22	16	27	26½	26½	—⅜
5	3⅛	GnEmp .32b	7.1	5	3	4½	4⅜	4½	
10½	3⅛	GenExp			232	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+⅛
3⅝	2	GnHous		5	7	3½	3½	3½	
8⅛	2⅝	Genisco		10	67	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
5⅛	3⅛	GenvDr .10r	2.4	7	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+⅛
35¾	21	Gerber s		24	58	33½	33	33½	+⅜
19¾	15⅝	GlantF s 1	5.6	5	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	+⅛
20⅞	8⅝	GntYell g.65e		14	477	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	
29⅛	5⅝	Glasrock .10	.4	45	25	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—⅝
34⅜	24⅝	Glatfltr 1.60	5.6	6	9	28⅝	28¼	28¼	—⅜
35½	19½	Glnmr .88b	2.6	9	33	34½	34	34⅛	+1⅛
4⅞	2½	Globlott			5	3	3	3	
31¼	12⅞	GldNugt .08t	.4	46	719	18⅝	16⅞	18⅛	+1⅞
13⅝	7¼	GoldWH .64	5.0	8	91	13⅝	12⅝	12⅞	—⅝
4⅜	⅝	Goldfield			2244	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+⅜
2⅛	⅞	Gdrich wt			32	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
25½	19¼	GormR 1.20a	5.0	8	7	24¼	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
14⅜	9	GouldT 1.28	8.9	9	4	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
12¾	6½	GrahMt .20	1.6	125	47	12⅝	12⅛	12½	—¼
14	8⅛	GrandAu .34e	2.7	5	8	12⅝	12½	12½	
12⅝	7⅝	GrndCtl .50	6.1	7	20	8½	8¼	8¼	—⅛
14	6⅝	GranerA		129	71	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅜	6⅛	GtAmInd		4	13	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
24⅛	5¼	GtBasinP			612	23	22½	22¼	—¼
42¾	23	GtLkCh .32	.8	16	77	40⅝	40	40½	—⅛
2⅞	2⅛	GtLakR		23	1	2½	2½	2½	—⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Greenmn		16	30	2½	2½	2½	
11⅞	6⅞	GREIT .40	4.4	16	64	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
29	20⅛	GrossT 1.44	5.5	8	1	26	26	26	
8⅞	7½	GuarBk n		9	25	7¾	d 7⅛	7½	
14⅜	9	GuardC .60b	6.4	6	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—⅛
20¾	13¼	Gulfrd s		4	68	20	19⅝	19⅞	+⅜
107	38⅝	GlfCan gl.40			1625	105⅛	103	104	+2⅜
15⅜	6⅝	Gulfstrm		8	150	13⅝	12¼	12⅝	—⅛
		— H—H—H —							
7⅝	4¼	Hampton .45t	13.	3	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
9½	5⅜	HanSaRt		81	73	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
38	25	Harland 1	2.7	13	25	37⅛	37⅛	37½	+⅛
6⅛	2¼	Harvey		8	77	6	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
8½	4⅝	Hasbro		6	13	6½	6	6½	+½
13½	9½	Hasting .60	5.4	6	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7	3½	HawaiA		4	5	5	5	5	+⅛
10⅝	6⅛	HlthCh s		43	647	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
10¾	6⅛	HlthCh wt			32	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅛
10⅛	6⅝	HelthM .30	3.5	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10¾	7½	HeinWr .40a	4.9	6	35	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	—½
10⅜	3⅝	Heinick .10	1.3	13	47	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
4¾	1⅞	HelmMrg			68	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
10⅜	6	HIGInc .12r	1.2	9	32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅜	5⅝	Histratc .20	1.5	14	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	—⅛
4⅜	2⅛	Holman .20	5.7	11	17	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
40⅜	33	HoingA g2.20			2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+1⅛
14⅝	6⅝	HollyCp		16	754	u14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
39	15	Hormel 1.68	4.8	5	5	35	34⅞	35	+⅛
22	9⅝	HornHar		30	137	u20⅞	20	20	+½
14	9⅛	HospMt .40	4.4	23	73	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+¼
21⅛	16⅛	Hotel 2.10e	9.8	9	29	21⅝	21½	21½	
8⅛	5⅝	HousRon .50b	6.6	5	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
5⅛	2⅝	HouseVi		9	17	3⅜	3	3⅜	+⅛
27⅛	15⅝	HouOM .80	3.0	17	1637	27	26	26⅛	—½
25⅜	18	HouO pf1.69	7.1		104	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
49½	9½	HowelC .40a	.9	8	167	45⅝	45	45	+½
5½	2⅝	Howell .10e	2.4	20	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
33⅜	25⅛	HubellA 1.70	5.5	7	4	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+½
34	24⅝	HubellB 1.70	5.3	7	3	32	31⅝	32	+⅝
25⅝	21½	Hubbl pf2.06	8.6		2	24	24	24	+¼
29⅞	11⅛	HuckMf .36	1.2	10	6	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+½
93½	45⅝	HudBO g2.30			558	85⅜	84⅝	85¼	+1½
9⅛	4⅛	HuntH .20	2.5	8	20	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
66⅝	35⅝	HuskyO g 1			78	64⅝	63½	63½	+⅜
		— I—I—I —							
9⅜	3½	ICH .28	2.6	5	5	8	7⅝	7⅝	
16½	7⅜	ICM 1e	6.3	13	44	16	15⅝	16	+½
7½	3¼	IFS Ind .18	3.1	5	37	6	5⅝	5⅝	—¼
17	10¼	IMC .28	1.7	5	9	16⅜	16	16⅜	+¼
10⅞	7⅜	IRT Pr .57e	5.7	15	33	10⅛	10	10	
1	⅝	ITI		50	12	1	15-16	1	
2 5-16	1⅜	ImpGp .12e	6.2	6	4	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	
7½	4½	Imperind s.85t	.9	4	20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
39½	21	ImpOilA g1.20			641	36⅝	35⅝	36	+¼
2⅜	⅞	IntlightSv			25	2	1⅞	2	
30⅞	17⅜	Instron .40	1.3	7	40	u31	29⅞	29⅞	—½
1½	⅝	InstrSvs		16	1711	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
14½	9⅛	InsSy pf.25t	2.2		34	12	11⅛	11⅛	+½
15⅞	4⅝	IntegRes		10	389	15½	14⅝	15	+⅛
19⅞	7⅛	IntClyGs g.32			686	18⅝	17	17⅝	+⅛
18	10⅝	Intrmk s.16	1.1	5	83	15⅛	14¼	14½	—⅝
3⅝	2¼	IntBaknt		8	1372	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
11⅞	5½	IntCtrls n		17	240	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+¼
1⅛	11-16	IntFdSvc		9	13-16	¾	13-16		+1-16
7⅜	5	IntProt .30	5.1	4	33	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
8¼	5⅛	IntSeaw		8	4	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—⅛
1⅜	⅝	IntStrtch		16	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4	1⅜	InvestFla			164	u 4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
30⅞	19⅝	Ionics		13	29	29⅞	29¼	29¼	—1
34	11½	IroqBrd .36	2.6	8	203	14⅝	13⅝	14	+⅝
5	2⅝	Irvinind .10	2.4		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		— J—J—J —							
5½	4⅛	Joclyn .40b	8.2	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
16½	10⅛	Jacobs .50b	3.2	8	64	15½	14¾	15⅛	+½
9⅝	4½	Jensen 1.50t	29.	4	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
6½	2	Jetero .10e	1.6	16	14	6½	6¼	6¼	
4⅛	1⅝	Jetronic		7	32	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
6⅝	3½	JohnPd .36	9.0		34	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
13½	3	JuniperP		76	180	12⅜	12	12⅛	+⅛
		— K—K—K —							
8½	4	KTeltn .30e	4.1	7	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+¼
2⅝	1⅝	Kolsin .75c			2189	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
9¼	5⅛	Kallstad n		20	100	7⅝	7½	7⅝	—⅛
6⅛	3½	KapokT		20	15	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
17½	11⅛	KayCp .40	3.5	8	66	17½	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
25⅝	9⅛	KenaiCp		24	269	25½	24½	24⅝	—¼
14⅛	9	Kenwin .80a	5.8	6	14	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	—⅛
6⅛	4	Ketchm .17t	3.0	17	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Kev Co .30	4.8	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
25	8⅞	Key Ph n.03b	.1	97	116	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—¼
4¼	2⅝	KinArk		9	39	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
25⅝	15⅝	KingRad .40	1.8	6	45	22½	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
53⅛	19⅞	KirbyEx		13	7	52⅛	52⅛	52½	+¼
4⅝	2⅝	Kit Mfg			2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
3	2	KleerVu		22	5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	—¼
11⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts			42	11	10⅞	11	+½
26⅞	14¼	Knogo n		17	110	u27	25⅝	26¼	—⅛
5⅝	3½	KuhnStr		3	24	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
		— L—L—L —							
5¼	3½	LSB .23t	5.6	8	19	4⅛	4	4⅛	—¼
3	1⅝	LaBarge .06	2.3	24	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
7⅜	4⅝	LaMaur .20	3.0	9	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
4¼	2¼	LaPnt		16	50	3⅝	3½	3½	—⅛
10⅝	2⅝	LakeSh g			146	8	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
14¼	4⅛	Landmk		116	186	14½	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
11½	7⅝	Laneco .20a	1.8	5	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
17¾	10⅛	LazKap n.40	2.5	8	k35	16⅜	15⅝	16⅜	+⅜
28½	15⅝	LeaRnl s.60	2.2	10	211	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+½
6½	3	LeePh		15	10	3⅝	3⅜	3½	—⅛
17	12	LehighP		4	4	16½	16½	16½	
5⅜	2⅛	LelsureT		4	12	3⅝	3½	3½	+⅛
8⅛	5	LiblyFb .54t	9.5	4	8	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅜
12	7⅛	Lichtalr .30	3.2	5	1	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
10½	5⅜	LincAm		12	42	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1¾	LloydsE			33	2	2	2	
5⅝	2⅜	Lodge .10e	1.8	14	179	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
28	17½	Lehmn 1.20	4.8	11	15	25⅛	25	25	+¼
38⅛	14⅛	LoewT wt			1279	u39⅝	35	39¼	+5
21	11⅛	Logicon		11	56	20⅛	19½	19½	—⅛
27½	18½	LaGenS 1.05	3.9	7	6	26⅝	26¼	26⅛	+⅛
11⅜	3⅜	LundyEl		12	84	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅝
11⅛	6⅛	Lydall .70	8.5	6	10	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
6	2⅝	LynchCp		3	42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
3	1½	Lynnwear		5	136	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		— M—M—M —							
6½	4⅝	MPO		6	1	5½	5½	5½	—¼
7⅝	5	Macks .20	2.7	5	36	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—⅛
3⅛	1¼	Macrod		78	1502	u 4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
19¾	16⅛	MaPS 1.84	11.	4	3	17	17	17	
22⅛	14⅜	MaarC .60b	3.0	9	13	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅝	1a 15-16	Marindo		17	2139	3⅝	2 15-16	3⅝	+⅝
21⅞	18⅝	Marm pf2.25	11.		52	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
15⅛	4⅝	Marshin .64t	4.7	8	59	14¼	14	14	
15½	8⅜	MartlPr .40	4.1	6	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
13½	6⅝	Masind .20	2.7		17	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
9¼	5⅜	Masters		6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
48⅛	16¼	MtlRsh s.20	.4	20	19	u48⅛	47⅝	48⅜	+1¼
24¼	21	MtlRsh wt			1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
23	9½	Matrix s		21	68	u23⅝	22½	22⅞	+⅝
5½	2⅝	MaulTec .14	2.7	105	93	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
14	4⅝	McCulO		12	932	13½	12⅞	13	
17¼	13⅝	McDow n.13t	.8	32	6	16	15⅝	15⅞	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon		3	65	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
25¼	14⅝	Means 1.20	4.8	9	148	25⅝	24⅝	25	—½
11¼	8¼	Medalst .56	5.2	5	22	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
28⅝	20⅛	MediaG .72	2.5	9	100	u29¼	28½	29¼	+⅜
21¾	10⅝	Meenan n.24	1.1	8	124	21¼	20½	21	—½
11¼	7⅝	Megaint .28	3.7	3	62	8	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
16¼	12	MEMCo 1	6.8	6	6	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+⅛
13⅝	8½	MercSL .50b	5.5	4	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
12	7½	MetPro .15	1.5	9	17	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
13⅝	9⅝	Metex .40	3.0	7	7	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+⅛
37⅜	19¼	Metpth .32	1.2	61	84	27½	27	27	—⅜
5¼	2⅝	Metracar			26	3	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	MichGen		19	61	2½	2¼	2½	—⅛
17⅝	6½	MchSug .40	2.3	8	301	17⅝	16⅝	17⅜	+¼
5⅛	2⅝	MichS pf.24	5.3		43	4⅝	4½	4½	—¼
6⅝	3⅝	Micklbry .16	2.7	17	3	6⅛	6	6	—¼
11⅛	7⅝	MidldCo .30	2.8	5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
23¼	9¼	MidlGls .40b	4.8	14	25	10⅛	9⅝	10	
11½	7¼	Miller H		6	3	9½	9½	9½	—¼
51	41	MinPpf 5	11.		z100	43⅝	43½	43½	+1
8	4	MissnIT		3	55	6¼	6	6¼	+¼
41⅜	20	MitchlE s.20	.5	18	239	40⅝	38⅝	39⅝	—⅜
24½	12⅝	MileCp .60	3.3	6	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog .40b	1.7	11	53	24⅝	23⅝	23¾	+⅜
10½	6⅝	MtgGth .91e	9.2	13	6	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+⅛
7	4½	MortnSh .32	6.6	4	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
28¼	20	MtVMII 1.20a	4.4	5	5	27¼	27¼	27¼	—¼
7⅜	2⅝	Movielab .52t	7.7	6	34	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
		— N—N—N —							
18¼	11	NFC n .20	1.2	11	104	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+⅛
16⅝	5	Nardo .24	1.6	11	240	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+⅜
16⅛	10⅝	NCnvSt n.60	3.8	9	16	16	16	16	—¼
13	6¼	NatEdu .68t	5.3	6	33	12⅝	12¼	12¾	+½
20½	17⅝	NtGasO n		8	12	u20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+¼
21½	12⅝	NtHiIE		9	2	19	19	19	
10¼	1⅝	NKinney			474	7½	7	7¼	+¼
10½	5¼	NIPotent			275	9⅝	8⅞	9	—⅛
8⅛	5	NtSecR .60a	7.4	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11	4⅝	NtSilvr			118	7½	7	7⅛	—1⅝
14⅝	4⅝	NelsLB .72t	8.1	8	109	9	8⅝	8⅞	
3⅝	2¼	NestLM .05e	1.5	30	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	—⅛
28½	17⅝	NHamp .80a	3.0	7	34	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Nidrla .06e	2.8	11	211	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
38½	10⅝	NMxAr .30e	.9	88	31	36¼	34½	34½	—1½
11	7⅝	NPinRt s.90	9.5	11	3	9½	9½	9½	—⅛
8⅝	6⅝	NProc .55e	8.0	7	197	7	6⅞	6⅞	
27⅜	20⅝	NYTim .90	3.8	10	100	24	23	23⅞	+1⅛
13⅜	5⅝	NewbE .50	3.8		48	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	+¼
18⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56	3.2	7	13	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+⅛
30⅝	20⅝	NiagFSv .94	4.1	6	6	23	22⅝	23	+¼
5⅝	3⅛	Nichols .05r	1.3	4	8	4	3⅝	4	+¼
2⅛	1¼	Noelind			18	28	2	2	+¼
5⅝	2⅝	Nolex		14	14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
14½	8⅝	Norin .60	4.2	5	21	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—¼
13	11	Norl pf 1.50	13.		4	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
12½	6½	Nortek .08	1.0	5	80	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
24¼	15½	NoARoy .24	1.0	9	34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+⅜
20¼	9	NoCdO g		29	246	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝	+¼
46	34	NIPS pf4.25	12.		z140	35	34¼	35	+1
19½	9⅝	NuclDta		9	21	15⅛	14¼	14⅝	—½
43⅝	21	Numac g.07t			277	37	36¼	36¼	—⅜
		— O—O—O —							
12⅝	3¼	OEA .20e	1.7	19	37	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
17⅝	10¼	Oakwd .12b	.7	7	66	u17⅝	16¾	16⅞	+⅜
8	4⅝	OhArt .24	4.5	7	3	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
10	6⅝	Oilaind .40e	4.7	7	2	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
75½	31⅜	OOklep		34	z2000	73	69½	71⅜	+2⅜
14	8⅝	OrloleH .40a	3.1	4	14	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Ormand		10	24	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn .80	5.4	5	13	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
5	2⅝	OversSec			2	5	5	5	+⅛
7⅝	4¼	OzarkA		4	63	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
		— P—Q —							
3⅝	⅞	PF Ind			213	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—½
13-16	9-16	PNBMt wt			6	¾	⅝	¾	+⅛
16¼	12⅝	PGEpfA 1.50	12.		3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	—¼
15	10½	PGEpfB 1.37	12.		8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+¼
13⅝	10	PGEpfC 1.25	12.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅜
13⅝	10	PGEpfD 1.25	12.		3	10½	10½	10⅝	—⅜
13⅝	10	PGEpfE 1.25	13.		6	10⅛	10	10	—⅜
12⅝	9½	PGEpfG 1.20	12.		3	10	10	10	—⅜
27½	20	PGEpfW 2.57	12.		12	21	20⅝	21	+⅜
25½	18¼	PGEpfV 2.32	12.		344	19¼	18⅝	18¾	—¼
27¼	19⅝	PGEpfT 2.54	12.		11	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+⅛
28¼	20⅝	PGEpfS 2.62	12.		3	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	+⅜
12½	8¼	PGEpfH 1.12	11.		222	9⅝	9	9⅜	+⅜
25⅛	18⅝	PGEpfR 2.37	12.		50	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅜
22⅜	16	PGEpfP 2.05	12.		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
21⅛	16	PGEpfO 2	12.		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
21⅛	15	PGEpfM 1.96	13.		5	16	15½	15½	—¼
24	17½	PGEpfL 2.25	13.		12	19	18	18	—⅛
22¼	16⅛	PGEpfK 2.04	12.		1	16½	16½	16½	—⅛
46	35½	PacLt pf4.40	12.		z50	36	36	36	—1⅜
46⅝	35⅝	PacLt pf4.50	12.		z430	37⅛	37¼	37⅛	
78⅝	60¼	PacLt pf7.64	12.		z50	62½	62½	62½	—2¼
29	15	PacTrst 1.20	4.7	10	10	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅝
54	41½	PacPL pf 5	12.		z75	42⅝	41⅝	41⅛	
26¼	14½	PageP g n			2223	u27⅝	24½	26⅞	+2⅝
34½	26	PallCp s		21	131	u36⅝	34⅝	36⅛	+2¼
3	1¼	PalomrF		7	25	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
30¼	13⅝	Paradyn n		30	217	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅜
6⅛	3⅛	ParaPk			7	5½	5¼	5½	+⅜
19¼	11½	ParkCh .60a	3.2	5	3	18½	18½	18½	—¼
12⅛	4⅝	ParkEl		11	39	12	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
33⅝	22	Parsons s 1	3.2	11	141	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	—⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PatFash .10e	1.6	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
14	8⅝	Patagon		5	12	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	+⅛
14	6½	PeerTu .32b	2.7	8	7	12½	12	12	+⅛
2	¾	PenDix wt			3	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
23⅝	11	PenEM .80a	3.4	8	6	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
16	13½	PenTr 1.20	8.9	5	11	13⅝	13½	13½	—¼
4⅛	2⅝	PECo .73t	22.	24	538	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
24½	15⅝	PenRE 1.90	7.9	11	2	24	24	24	+⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Penril n .15	1.2	10	59	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—1
1⅞	1	Pentron			32	22	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
35¼	25⅝	PepBoys 1b	2.9	6	2	34½	34½	34½	—⅛
23⅛	13	PepCom .80	4.9	6	24	16¼	16	16¼	+¼
16¼	10⅝	Perini .40	2.6	9	30	15⅝	15	15¼	—⅛
20⅝	13½	PetLew s		15	287	19⅝	19¼	19¼	—½
13¼	10	PetLe pf1.65	14.		42	12½	12	12⅛	
10⅜	7½	PhILD .52r	6.9	3	4	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
4½	2	Phoenix			51	3⅛	3	3⅛	
17½	7⅝	PicNPav .32	2.1	8	11	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—¼
7⅜	3⅝	PionrSys		34	948	u 7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2½	PlonTx .20t			14	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
37½	22½	PltDM 1.60	4.4	5	3	36	35⅝	36	+½
38½	27⅝	Pittway 1.65	4.9	7	42	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzain n		12	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
54½	21½	PlacrDv g1a			31	52	48½	51⅛	+1⅜
10¼	5⅝	Plantind		27	231	10⅝	9⅝	10½	—⅜
9½	7⅛	PlyGm .40b	5.2	4	11	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	2¼	PlymR A			11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅛
24½	15⅝	PneuSc 1a	5.9	8	z100	17⅝	17	17	—⅜
2	1	Polaron		3	22	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26¼	14¼	PrairleO g		27	12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+1
14⅝	10⅝	PrattLmb 1.10	8.4	6	11	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+¼
29	23⅝	PrlLpf 2.25	8.8		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—⅜
7⅝	4½	PrattRd .30	5.1	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
27	20⅝	PrenHa 1.48	6.6	8	45	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	—⅛
5¼	3	PresRIA			1	3	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
4⅝	3	PresRIB			1	83	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
25¼	15⅝	Prestone.90		7	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅜
16⅝	10⅝	PrpCT 1.42e	8.7	12	12	16½	16⅜	16⅜	
12½	9⅝	ProvGas 1	9.6	8	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	PrudBld .24	5.6	12	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	—⅛
24⅛	19⅝	PaSP pfC2.34	12.		4	19½	19¼	19¼	—¼
16½	8¼	PulteH .32	2.2	3	29	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅜
11¼	5⅝	PuntaG		8	62	10½	10⅛	10¼	—¼
13⅝	9½	Punta pf1.10	8.7		23	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Quallnn n.50	5.8	3	42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Quebcr g.25e	2.2		2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
		— R—R—R —							
9	2⅝	REDM		10	243	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅜
5⅛	1⅝	RET			91	5⅛	5	5	
46⅛	42⅝	RET pf 4.38	9.9		12	44⅝	44¼	44⅛	+¼
21¼	9	RHMed .20a	1.2	10	22	16⅝	16½	16½	
2½	1½	RPS		8	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
4½	2½	RSC .10	2.6	16	17	4	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5	Rogan .15e	1.9	9	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
57	13½	RnchEx .30e	.6	15	158	47⅝	46¼	46⅝	+1½
28½	18¼	RangrO s			1201	26⅝	25⅝	26	+⅜
29⅝	21½	Ransbrg s 1	3.5	9	47	u29½	28⅛	28⅝	
5	2	RapAm wt			207	4⅛	3⅞	4	
8¼	2	RothP		17	40	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+¼
30	15⅝	Ravind .44	1.5	20	715	u30¼	29½	30	+½
5⅝	2¼	Reading			8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
23	15⅝	REInv 1.60	7.1	12	12	22⅝	22	22½	+½
12⅝	7⅝	RfIncT 1.25e	15.		1	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
5⅝	4¼	ReevesT		12	43	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	4½	RefgTr .32	4.9	4	79	u 6½	6⅛	6½	+⅜
20	8⅛	RegalB .72	3.9	10	36	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+1
25	14⅝	RemAr 1a	4.2	7	13	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+⅜
9½	5⅝	RepGyp s.24	4.0	3	2	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
55	35½	RepNY 2.52	5.3	5	46	48⅛	46⅝	47⅝	+1½
20	11⅝	ResnCol .32	1.7	17	100	19⅝	18⅝	19	—¼
54⅝	23⅝	Resrt A		5	794	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	
22⅝	11¼	Resrt wt			63	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
83¼	32⅝	Resrt B		6	z200	43	42½	42½	—½
4⅝	2½	RestAssc		6	64	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅜
13⅝	5½	RexNore		8	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
38⅝	14⅝	RiotOil n		23	75	34⅝	34	34	+⅜
9⅝	4	RibletP .12	2.1	4	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
34⅛	21⅜	RioAlgo g1.50			18	31	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
13⅝	5½	Robntch			40	7¼	7	7	—⅜
9⅞	5	Robtin .12	1.3	8	106	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+⅛
28½	10⅝	Rockway 1b	5.4	7	58	19⅝	18½	18½	—1⅛
28⅛	18	Rogers s.12	.5	16	88	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2⅝	RoncoT		18	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6½	4¼	Rossmr		8	6	u 6⅝	6½	6½	
3⅝	1⅝	RoyPalm			140	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—¼
8½	7	Rudick .42e	6.0	4	2	7	7	7	
3	1½	Rusco			27	2⅝	2	2	
5⅝	2⅝	RBW Cp		5	22	3½	3⅝	3⅝	—¼
16¼	10	Russell .56	4.1	5	67	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+⅛
		— S—S—S —							
6¼	3½	SFM .24	4.4	10	10	5½	5½	5½	—⅛
13⅝	8⅝	SGL .30b	2.2	7	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
3⅛	1⅝	SMD		4	4	2½	2½	2½	
8⅝	4	SSP			55	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	—⅛
18⅝	11⅝	Salem .40a	2.4	10	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+¼
7⅝	2	SCarlo .07e	1.0		199	7⅜	7¼	7¼	—⅛
24	17½	SDgo pf2.47	12.		20	19⅝	19	19	—⅛
26¼	18⅝	SDgo pf2.68	13.		26	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
24⅝	18⅝	SFrRE 1.76	7.3	17	5	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+⅛
22¼	18	SanJW 1.75	8.1	6	2	21½	21½	21½	+¼
14⅝	6⅝	Sandgte .40	5.2	6	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7	3	Sargent n		125	283	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	—⅜
9½	7	SoundrL s.30	3.3	7	30	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
6⅝	3⅛	ScheibE		19	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
20⅝	13⅝	Schnuit 1a	5.0	4	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
17½	2⅝	Schiller		11	140	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+½
7⅝	4⅛	SchoolP .40	7.4		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Schrodr		30	3	3	3	3	
9⅝	6⅛	Schwab n.30	3.3	8	12	9	8	9	+1⅛
4½	2⅛	SciMgt .10	2.6	8	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
74	21⅛	ScurryR g			13	22	u75	74¼	+2⅛
17	5⅝	Sealctro .94t	5.7	8	36	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
1½	13-16	Seaport			5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	Seapt pf			z100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—¼
6⅝	3¼	Searsind		8	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
5	3	SecMtg		13	108	5	4⅝	5	
		SelsDel n		16	291	18⅝	17¼	17½	
9¼	6⅛	Selas .34	4.5	9	27	8	7⅝	8	+½
9½	5⅛	Semlcn .20b	2.3	13	42	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Srvisco .40	4.8	5	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
6⅝	3	Servo			194	u 7⅛	6⅝	7	+⅜
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50b	4.2	4	12	12⅝	12	12	—½
8¼	4⅝	ShaerS .60e	7.6	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
23½	7⅛	Sharon s.50a	2.5	12	231	22	20	20⅝	—1⅝
11⅛	10⅛	Sharon wt			71	11⅛	d10	10⅝	—⅜
6¼	4⅛	Shawin .40	6.8	6	46	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
4⅝	2½	ShelirR		6	121	4⅝	4⅜	4½	—⅛
7	4⅛	Shapwell		8	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
29¼	18⅛	Showbt 1	4.9	7	31	20½	19⅝	20⅜	+⅜
37⅝	18½	Sierrcin .30	.8	16	53	36	35	35⅝	+⅝
10⅛	6⅝	Silco s .28	2.9	8	103	9⅛	9⅝	9½	
20½	10¼	Sigma .40	2.8	7	17	14½	14¼	14⅜	+½
9¼	5½	Sikes A .40e	5.2	3	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
23½	11⅛	Sllalnc .10e	.4	6	13	23	23	23	
5⅝	3⅝	SimcoS .25b	6.1	7	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
7⅝	3¼	Solitron		13	132	6¼	5⅝	6	
30⅝	23⅝	SonderB .40	1.3	10	1	30	30	30	—¼
17⅜	7⅛	SorgPap .50r	3.8	4	7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
9	6	Soundsn .40	4.7	4	6	8⅝	8½	8½	—¼
13	8½	SCEd pf1.08	11.		13	9⅝	9	9½	+⅜
13⅝	10	SCEd pf1.19	12.		8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
28	24½	SCEd pf2.48	10.		z150	24½	d24	24	—1
16⅞	12	SCEd pf1.45	11.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—⅜
19⅝	16¾	SCEd pf1.30	7.9		4	16½	d16¼	16½	—¼
25⅝	19	SCEd pf2.30	12.		7	20	19⅞	20	+⅛
24⅝	18¾	SCEd pf2.21	11.		9	19⅝	19	19⅝	
85⅝	63	SCEd pf7.58	11.		47	66¼	64	66⅝	—⅞
98¼	72	SCEd pf8.70	11.		1	76	76	76	
9⅞	7¼	SwFIBk .60	6.9	6	14	8⅝	8½	8¾	—¼
25⅝	22⅛	SwFIB pf2.18	9.6		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+¼
13⅝	9	SpectryR		5	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15	7	Spector .43e	4.2	4	10	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Spectro .19t	2.4		137	u 8¼	7⅝	7⅝	+⅜
6⅝	4	SpedOP .20r	4.2	8	37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Spencer .16	3.4	8	122	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅜
5¼	4⅝	Splentex .24	5.1	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
27½	20½	StdAlln 1	3.8	4	2	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	—½
27	18⅝	StCoasa 1.60	6.0	7	4	26½	26½	26½	+⅛
26	7⅝	StdMell			177	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+½
26⅛	16¼	StProd 1.52	8.6	13	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—¼
9⅝	5⅝	Stange .20	2.9	8	44	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
16¼	10⅝	StanAv .50r	3.2	7	14	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+¼
5⅝	3¼	Stanwd		4	22	4½	4⅝	4½	
15⅛	11⅛	StarSup s.80	5.6	4	9	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust			21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
9¼	3½	StarrtHo		5	5	4½	4½	4½	
11¼	4⅝	Steelml .24b	2.1	7	202	u11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅜
23½	16½	StepnCh .92	4.6	6	6	20	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
1⅝	1	SterlEl		9	168	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
3¼	2⅛	SterlExt .05e	2.0		3	2½	2½	2½	
3½	2	Stevknit			6	2½	2½	2½	
26⅝	8	StrutW .30b	1.1	25	49	26½	26⅝	26⅝	
3½	2⅛	SueAnn .24	8.0	5	19	3	2⅞	3	
5½	3½	SunCityl .25	6.1	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
17⅞	8⅝	Sunair .60a	3.9	8	27	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	—⅛
68½	17¼	Sundnc .16b	.2		391	u69½	66⅝	67½	—¼
10½	5½	SunshJr .40	3.9	6	9	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+½
15⅝	10⅝	SupFdS .40b	2.6	7	66	15¼	15	15¼	+½
12¼	5	Supind s.25	4.0	5	27	6¼	6	6¼	
11½	6½	SupSurg .32	4.1	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
50½	29⅝	Supron s.24	.5	28	227	45⅝	44⅝	45	
7¼	3½	Susqueh		7	18	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
10½	7¼	Susah pf 1	13.		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
9⅝	4¼	Synloy .30b	3.4	10	67	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	—⅜
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex 1.10	2.7	11	723	41⅝	40½	40⅝	—¼
24¼	18⅛	Syscos .40	1.9	7	449	21½	21⅛	21½	+⅜
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng		16	604	22½	21⅛	21⅞	—¼
5⅝	3⅝	SysPln .24	4.4	4	94	u 5⅝	5¼	5½	+⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— T—T—T —							
9⅛	5½	TEC .40	6.3	7	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
4	1⅝	TFI		8	80	4	4	4	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	TabPd .20	1.1	7	74	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—½
14	8	TandB .40	3.3	6	17	12	12	12	
9½	5¼	Tanner .28b	4.4	5	11	6½	6⅜	6⅜	—⅛
14⅝	9½	Tasty 1.20b	10.		6	12	12	12	+⅛
5⅛	1⅝	TechSym		15	76	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
13⅝	6⅝	TechOp		9	82	12⅝	11⅝	12½	+½
4	1⅝	TechTp .52t	28.		41	2	1⅞	1⅞	—⅛
8⅝	4½	Tectrol .24	3.0	7	24	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
84¼	27	TejonR		71	6	75½	74½	74½	—½
33½	16½	Telflex .40	1.2	13	26	32½	32⅛	32⅝	
22¼	13¼	Telscl .60	4.1	10	126	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅜
4⅝	1⅝	Tensor		3	1	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	5⅝	TerraC			28	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
13⅝	5¼	TetraT			16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
13⅝	7½	TextAir .16	1.7	8	184	10	9½	9½	—½
18⅝	12¼	Textron wt			1	17½	17½	17½	—½
15-16	½	ThorCp			81	u 1	⅞	1	+⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar .04e	.9	6	15	4⅝	4½	4½	
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD .20b	4.6	5	2	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+⅛
28	16½	Thriftm 1.20	4.3	4	12	28	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
7½	3	Tidwell		4	35	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
8⅛	4⅝	TobKtz n.25	4.4	5	69	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅛	3½	ToppsG			13	4	4	4	
17⅝	11⅝	ToranCp .80	5.1	6	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+½
27⅛	15½	TotlPet g.32			285	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+⅜
19⅛	8	TotlPet wt			162	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅜
3⅛	2⅛	TownCtry		8	25	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
21½	17⅝	Towner s		66	61	19⅝	19	19⅛	—¼
7	3½	Trailer .12	1.7		486	u 7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
8½	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e	1.4	8	36	7½	7¼	7¼	—¼
15½	7⅝	TransOil .05e	.4		286	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅜
10⅛	5⅛	TrnsTec n.24	2.2	14	49	u10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Tredwy .20	2.5	9	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
12⅝	7¼	TriSM .80	6.3	5	16	u13	12⅝	12⅝	—⅛
18⅛	9¼	TrlaCp .20	1.9	7	14	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
20¼	8½	TriOil n		154	1302	u20½	19⅝	20	+1½
34½	22⅝	TriOil pf1.96	6.0		158	34	32	32⅝	+1¼
10⅞	6¼	TuboMx s		14	522	9½	9⅛	9⅝	—⅛
31	26	TurnrC 2	7.3	6	1	27½	27½	27½	—¼
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr .20	4.6	7	13	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
		— U—U—U —							
14¼	7⅝	U&I		76	23	u14⅝	14⅛	14½	+⅜
7⅛	2⅝	UNA .20	3.4	4	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
9½	5¼	URS .38	3.8	9	235	u10⅛	9½	9⅞	+⅜
8¼	5¼	Unimax		15	70	7⅝	7¼	7¼	—½
7⅝	6½	Unimax pf			2	7	7	7	
23½	12½	UAIrPd .64b	3.0	13	81	22½	21¼	21¼	—1
2½	1⅝	UnFoods .10e	4.4	28	57	2⅝	2¼	2¼	—⅛
5⅝	2⅝	UNatCp		29	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
⅝	1-16	UNatCp wt			51	5-32	⅛	⅛	—1-32
11⅝	8⅛	UnRltT .93e	7.8	13	188	u12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	+1⅛
8	5	URepln .23r	5.4		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3	USAir wt			16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16¼	10⅛	USFiltr .36	2.2	9	823	u16⅝	15⅝	16½	+⅝
4¼	2¼	USRdium		21	179	u 4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
11⅛	7½	UnityB		6	6	8⅝	8	8	—½
7⅝	3⅝	UnivCla .05	.7	5	8	7	7	7	+⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	12⅝	UnivRs .32	1.3	19	142	24½	24	24½	+⅜
11⅛	8⅛	UnivRu .72	7.7	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— V—V—V —							
9⅛	4⅝	Valle's .81t	15.	15	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
16	7⅝	Valmac .20t			51	10¼	10	10¼	+⅛
8⅝	6½	Valspar .44	5.1	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
4⅝	2½	ValueL .07e	2.0		1	3½	3½	3½	
2⅝	1½	Verit		6	13	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
23⅛	16½	VermtA .32b	1.8	8	9	18⅝	18⅛	18½	—⅛
11⅝	5¼	Vermitrn .10	1.0	8	525	10⅝	10	10⅛	—½
6¼	3	Vertiple		4	27	6	5⅝	5⅝	
9½	1⅝	Vesely		100	5	3	3	3	
4⅝	2⅝	VintageE		5	12	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
15¼	6¼	Vishay .53t	3.6	11	83	14⅝	14	14⅝	+¼
6⅝	4¼	VisualG .16	2.9	10	54	5⅝	5½	5½	—¼
5⅝	2⅝	VolMer .12e	2.8	4	32	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Voplex .52	6.1	4	5	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
7⅝	4⅛	VulcCp .20a	3.2	4	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	+⅛
		— W—W—W —							
7½	2½	WTC			28	3	2⅝	3	
9½	6⅝	Wackht .40b	4.1	8	224	u 9⅝	8⅝	9¼	+1
3⅝	2¼	WadelEq			11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
36⅝	18⅝	Walnoco s.12	.3	63	349	36½	34⅝	35	—½
30	13⅝	Walbr n.10e	.3	12	192	u30⅝	29⅝	30	+⅜
9⅝	4	WallcS .12	1.9	10	38	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	—⅜
36⅝	17	Wang B s.16	.4	24	511	u37⅝	35⅞	36	—¼
39½	18⅝	Wang C s.06	.2	27	114	u39⅝	39	39½	
13½	8⅝	WardsCo .20	1.8	5	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+⅜
2⅝	1½	WshHm		6	4	2	2	2	
26¼	18¼	WshPost .44	2.2	7	11	20	20	20	
31⅝	22¼	WRIT 2.12	7.1	15	10	29⅞	29½	29⅞	—⅛
8¼	5⅛	Watsco .30	4.2	8	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
24½	14⅝	Wthfrd n		18	638	24¼	23½	24⅛	+⅝
4⅝	2⅝	Welman		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
28⅝	8⅝	WeldTu .30b	1.1	9	31	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+⅜
10	7	WescoFn .42	5.1	5	7	8⅝	8¼	8¼	—⅛
28⅛	15⅝	Wstbrn g s.70	2.4		98	u28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+½
38⅛	15½	WstFin .52	2.4	3	49	22½	21⅞	21⅞	—⅜
19½	9	WPacRR n		6	300	19½	19½	19½	
12¼	4	Whippny .20	2.3		11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
7½	4	WhitCbl .20	4.4		3	4½	4½	4½	
9⅝	4⅝	Whitehall		13	417	u10¼	9⅝	10	+½
17½	5	Wichita .45t	2.7	56	80	17	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WillcxG n		3	26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
23¼	10½	Wmhous .70	3.1	13	97	22¼	22¼	22¼	+⅜
3⅛	1⅛	WilsnB			2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
25¼	12¼	Wincorp .48	1.7	60	6	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
10½	8⅝	Winkim .44	4.4	6	12	10	10	10	
48	40¼	WisP pf4.50	11.		z160	41	40¼	41	+¾
3	2	WolfHB .20e	8.4	7	11	2½	2⅜	2⅜	—⅛
14½	7⅝	Wdstrm .60	6.8	4	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	
11½	5⅝	WkWear .40	3.6	7	71	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+½
21¼	16¾	WwEngy n		60	1452	u21⅝	19⅝	21⅝	+2
20½	13	Wrathr .05e	.2		86	u21⅞	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅛
6½	⅝	WrightH g			580	4 11-16	4⅜	4⅝	+½
18	11	Wynnss .48	3.1	7	52	15½	15¼	15⅝	
15	11⅛	WymBn .72b	5.1	7	30	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+⅝
		— X—Y—Z —							
6⅝	2½	Xonics			29	3⅝	3⅝	3½	—½
11½	6½	Zimmer .36	4.6	3	24	8	7⅝	7⅝	—¼

Chicago Futures

January 24, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	4.56½	4.57½	4.49½	4.50¾	—.06¼
May	4.64	4.64	4.56	4.57	—.07
Jul	4.67	4.68½	4.61½	4.62½	—.06¾
Sep	4.79	4.80½	4.73½	4.73½	—.07¼
Dec	4.97½	4.98½	4.91	4.91¾	—.07¼
Mar	5.13½	5.14	5.08½	5.08½	—.07½

Sales Wed. 23,230.
Total open interest Wed. 49,673, off 620 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	2.74	2.74	2.72	2.72¼	—.02½
May	2.86	2.87	2.84¾	2.85¼	—.02½
Jul	2.95	2.96	2.93¼	2.94¼	—.02
Sep	3.02½	3.03¾	3.01¼	3.01¾	—.02
Dec	3.10	3.11¾	3.09	3.09¾	—.02¼
Mar	3.21½	3.22¾	3.20	3.21½	—.02¾

Sales Wed. 28,494.
Total open interest Wed. 161,298, up 476 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	6.70	6.70½	6.62	6.63½	—.07¾
May	6.92	6.92½	6.84	6.84¾	—.09¾
Jul	7.11	7.12	7.04½	7.05¼	—.09
Aug	7.20	7.20½	7.13	7.13¼	—.09¾
Sep	7.26½	7.26½	7.20	7.20	—.08½
Nov	7.34	7.37½	7.30½	7.31¼	—.08¼
Jan	7.53	7.54½	7.47	7.48½	—.08½
Mar	7.72¼	7.72¼	7.66	7.67	—.08½

Sales Wed. 26,617.
Total open interest Wed. 103,628, up 611 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL					
100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	187.50	188.10	186.10	186.40	—2.60
May	191.50	191.80	190.10	190.80	—2.00
Jul	197.00	197.00	195.00	195.60	—2.10
Aug	198.00	199.00	197.50	198.50	—1.00
Sep	201.50	201.50	200.00	201.30	— .70
Oct	.	.	.	202.70	—1.30
Dec	205.50	206.00	204.80	205.60	—1.30
Jan	206.50	206.50	206.50	206.50	—1.30
Mar	210.00	210.00	209.50	209.50	—2.00

Sales Wed. 5,525.
Total open interest Wed. 47,697, off 954 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL					
60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Mar	23.95	23.95	23.67	23.71	— .28
May	24.35	24.37	24.10	24.10	— .26
Jul	24.70	24.75	24.45	24.50	— .28
Aug	24.95	24.95	24.75	24.80	— .20
Sep	25.15	25.15	25.00	25.03	— .17
Oct	25.30	25.30	25.25	25.25	— .20
Dec	25.80	25.85	25.62	25.65	— .17
Jan	25.75	25.75	25.72	25.72	— .13
Mar	.	.	.	26.00	— .17

Sales Wed. 7,808.
Total open interest Wed. 60,456, off 854 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS					
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Mar	1.46	1.46¾	1.44¼	1.44½	—.02¼
May	1.55¾	1.55¾	1.54	1.54¼	—.02¼
Jul	1.65	1.65¼	1.63½	1.63½	—.01¾

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

January 24, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	217.00	212.00	216.25	216.50	213.80	213.90
May	218.75	212.80	217.95	218.00	215.25	215.50
Aug	219.55	215.00	219.40	219.45	216.95	217.00
Oct	N.A.	215.95	219.75	220.00	217.35	217.45
7,502 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,457	1,448	1,453	1,454	1,449	1,451
May	1,453	1,443	1,443	1,445	1,445	1,448
Jly	1,462	1,451	1,450	1,452	1,455	1,459
Sep	1,481	1,473	1,469	1,472	1,475	1,480
Dec	1,510	1,499	1,498	1,500	1,506	1,509
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,518	1,530	1,530	1,540
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,545	1,554	1,555	1,565
1,887 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,475	1,450	1,475	1,480	1,448	1,450
Mar	1,510	1,490	1,507	1,508	1,480	1,481
May	1,523	1,500	1,515	1,520	1,488	1,489
Jly	1,520	1,522	1,535	1,537	1,512	1,513
Sep	1,548	1,538	1,541	1,550	1,520	1,523
Nov	1,546	1,540	1,544	1,546	1,500	1,529
Jan	1,535	1,505	1,534	1,541	1,510	1,530
8,433 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

January 24, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,213.00	1,215.00	1,228.00	1,230.00
3 months	1,225.00	1,226.00	1,232.00	1,233.00
Cathodes: spot	1,166.00	1,169.00	1,178.00	1,180.00
3 months	1,194.00	1,196.00	1,197.00	1,198.00
Tin: spot	7,400.00	7,420.00	7,560.00	7,570.00
3 months	7,350.00	7,360.00	7,485.00	7,490.00
Lead: spot	499.00	501.00	514.00	516.00
3 months	498.00	498.50	506.00	507.00
Zinc: spot	348.50	349.00	350.00	351.00
3 months	363.00	364.00	364.00	365.00
Silver: spot	1,695.00	1,705.00	1,680.00	1,720.00
3 months	1,690.00	1,700.00	1,658.00	1,680.00
Aluminium: spot	898.00	900.00	912.00	914.00
3 months	913.00	914.00	919.00	920.00
Nickel: spot	3,065.00	3,075.00	3,030.00	3,040.00
3 months	3,180.00	3,190.00	3,145.00	3,150.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

January 24, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	1,965	1,915	1,965	1,970	+ 55
May	2,000	1,930	1,980	1,992	+ 52
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,995	2,005	+ 60
Aug	2,005	1,945	2,002	2,005	+ 57
Oct	2,030	1,980	2,020	2,023	+ 70
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,020	—	+ 75
Dec	2,010	1,985	2,030	—	+ 75
Mar	2,020	2,010	2,040	—	+ 80
2,500 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	1,339	1,320	1,332	1,340	+ 12
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	1,325	+ 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	—	+ 20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	1,355	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,365	— 5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,340	1,370	— 15
18 lots					

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	1.70	1.70	1.68¾	1.68¾	—.02¼
Dec	1.80½	1.80½	1.78	1.78	—.03½

Sales Wed. 312.
Total open interest Wed. 4,696, off 38 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	63.80	64.50	63.35	63.77	+ .27
Apr	66.90	67.75	66.70	67.52	+ .92
Jun	69.65	70.30	69.45	70.10	+ .90
Aug	69.20	70.00	69.20	69.80	+ .83
Oct	68.55	69.05	68.22	68.87	+ .70
Dec	69.80	70.50	69.60	70.20	+ .90

Est. sales 33,922; sales Wed. 33,821.
Total open interest Wed. 59,389, up 1,114 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE					
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	79.25	80.70	79.25	80.35	+1.15
Apr	80.25	81.70	80.10	81.32	+1.05
May	80.50	81.75	80.40	81.47	+1.15
Aug	80.60	81.90	80.45	81.30	+ .80
Sep	80.20	81.00	80.00	80.60	+1.10
Oct	79.80	80.60	79.60	80.15	+1.05
Nov	80.60	81.10	80.10	80.90	+1.30

Est. sales 4,125; sales Wed. 3,147.
Total open interest Wed. 14,600, off 72 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS					
30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.20	41.35	40.25	40.27	— .33
Apr	39.90	40.50	39.40	39.55	— .10
Jun	43.25	44.00	42.47	42.57	— .20
Jul	44.35	44.65	43.50	43.80	+ .13
Aug	43.40	44.00	42.82	43.10	+ .18
Oct	42.40	43.05	42.20	42.60	+ .50
Dec	44.10	44.50	44.10	44.25	— .40
Feb	46.40	46.45	46.05	46.05	+ .08
Apr	45.75	45.75	44.75	44.75	— .95

Est. sales 7,283; sales Wed. 7,004.
Total open interest Wed. 25,985, up 517 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES					
38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	42.60	43.40	42.05	42.27	+ .82
Mar	42.80	43.95	42.60	42.97	+ .85
May	45.10	45.70	44.25	44.82	+ .95
Jul	46.50	47.40	46.00	46.32	+ .72
Aug	46.60	47.30	46.00	46.07	+ .77
Feb	53.15	54.00	53.15	53.50	+ .90

Est. sales 11,597; sales Wed. 11,119.
Total open interest Wed. 27,803, up 263 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb					
Jan	45.50	45.75	45.47	45.75	+ .75
Feb	44.07	44.25	44.07	44.25	+ .20
Mar	43.32	43.32	43.32	43.32	+ .05
Apr	44.20	44.45	44.20	44.45	+ .25

Sales Wed. 32.
Total open interest Wed. 581, off 16 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS					
22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Feb	49.50	49.50	49.00	49.00	—1.00
Mar	54.10	54.10	53.70	53.70	— .65
Apr	.	.	.	50.75	— .75
May	.	.	.	50.00	.

Est. sales 5; sales Wed. 1.
Total open interest Wed. 87, up 1 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER					
100,000 bd. ft.					
Mar	236.00	237.20	234.10	235.40	—1.30
May	239.50	239.90	236.80	237.00	—3.70
Jul	239.50	239.70	236.30	236.50	—4.20
Sep	236.50	236.50	233.50	233.80	—3.20
Nov	231.00	231.50	229.70	229.70	— .80

Est. sales 3,119; sales Wed. 3,804.
Total open interest Wed. 10,217, up 82 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD					
76,032-sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Mar	198.30	198.30	197.00	197.40	—1.10
May	202.00	202.50	201.10	201.60	— .90
Jul	205.50	206.30	205.20	205.50	— .90
Sep	208.50	208.50	207.70	208.50	— .20
Nov	209.50	210.00	209.50	209.70	— .30
Jan	212.50	213.00	212.50	213.00	—1.00
Mar	215.50	217.50	215.50	216.70	—1.00

Sales Wed. 403.
Total open interest Wed. 3,502, up 197 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS					
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Mar	88.74	88.76	88.26	88.31	—.45
Jun	89.80	89.80	89.32	89.32	—.50
Sep	90.38	90.39	89.92	89.93	—.49
Dec	90.69	90.70	90.25	90.31	—.42
Mar	90.88	90.88	90.56	90.57	—.35
Jun	90.86	90.86	90.52	90.58	—.34
Sep	90.81	90.81	90.56	90.63	—.31
Dec	.	.	.	90.60	—.29

Est. sales 12,298; sales Wed. 10,159.
Total open interest Wed. 36,009, off 444 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA					
$100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Mar	76-10	76-10	75-03	75-09	—34
Jun	76-15	76-16	75-12	75-19	—35
Sep	77-01	77-01	76-01	76-08	—31
Dec	77-15	77-15	76-22	76-28	—26
Mar	77-17	77-17	77-03	77-05	—23
Jun	77-19	77-19	77-03	77-05	—21
Sep	77-00	77-02	77-00	77-00	—25
Dec	76-26	76-31	76-26	76-26	—20
Mar	77-05	77-05	76-22	76-23	—19
Jun	76-21	76-21	76-18	76-19	—18
Sep	76-19	76-19	76-14	76-14	—18

Sales Wed. 9,007.
Total open interest Wed. 73,499, off 1,193 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS					
($1 million, index: 100 minus annualized discount rate)					
Mar	87.35	87.38	87.10	87.17	— .38
Jun	88.35	88.40	88.15	88.21	— .40
Sep	89.03	89.03	88.74	88.74	— .47
Dec	.	.	.	89.25	— .37
Mar	.	.	.	89.25	— .33

Sales Wed. 96.
Total open interest Wed. 495, up 3 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Mar	.8643	.8656	.8637	.8644	+15
Jun	.8663	.8681	.8660	.8669	+18
Sep	.8689	.8700	.8680	.8690	+25
Dec	.8695	.8710	.8695	.8710	+30
Mar	.8700	.8700	.8700	.8700	+10

Est. sales 2,634; sales Wed. 1,360.
Total open interest Wed. 10,177, up 182 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Mar	2.2690	2.2725	2.2630	2.2685	+ 45
Jun	2.2630	2.2660	2.2570	2.2610	+ 20
Sep	2.2575	2.2600	2.2580	2.2525	— 45
Dec	.	.	.	2.2450	

Est. sales 2,682; sales Wed. 3,220.
Total open interest Wed. 11,632, up 138 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Mar	.5821	.5830	.5818	.5825	+06
Jun	.5907	.5916	.5902	.5913	+13
Sep	.5982	.5988	.5978	.5981	+05
Dec	.6045	.6045	.6045	.6045	+10

Est. sales 1,518; sales Wed. 2,356.
Total open interest Wed. 12,378, off 352 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Mar	.004211	.004227	.004209	.004221	—42
Jun	.004275	.004292	.004270	.004280	—55
Sep	.004348	.004348	.004330	.004345	—50
Dec	.	.	.	.004360	—40

Est. sales 1,346; sales Wed. 2,129.
Total open interest Wed. 3,670, off 643 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Mar	.6299	.6307	.6284	.6297	+28
Jun	.6430	.6443	.6422	.6430	+27
Sep	.6555	.6556	.6533	.6555	+30
Dec	.6675	.6675	.6658	.6665	+25

Est. sales 1,570; sales Wed. 2,548.
Total open interest Wed. 11,356, off 68 from Tues.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

January 24, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	6.08	6.23	6.08	6.08	.
Apr	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.65	—0.05
May	7.75	7.96	7.75	7.78	+0.09

Est. sales 653; sales Wed. 872.
Total open interes Wed. 4,114 up 33 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C'					
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	164.00	165.25	162.25	165.07	+ 2.00
May	169.70	171.00	167.50	170.91	+ 2.39
Jul	173.00	175.25	170.50	175.01	+ 3.45
Sep	175.25	177.40	172.75	177.11	+ 2.89
Dec	174.85	177.25	173.60	176.94	+ 3.32
Mar	174.65	177.00	174.25	176.67	+ 3.32
May	173.55	176.00	173.00	175.98	+ 3.98

Est. sales 4,805; sales Wed. 3,572.
Total open interes Wed. 13,265 off 122 from Tues. Parana spot 2.00n

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11					
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	20.35	20.88	20.20	20.63	+ 0.33
May	20.30	20.85	20.20	20.72	+ 0.79
Jul	20.30	20.91	20.25	20.80	+ 0.81
Sep	20.40	21.05	20.35	20.84	+ 0.74
Oct	20.38	21.00	20.30	20.81	+ 0.72
Jan	20.70	20.95	20.70	20.95	+ 0.81
Mar	20.45	21.15	20.40	20.90	+ 0.75
May	20.30	21.00	20.30	20.81	+ 0.78

Est. sales 28,563; sales Wed. 12,429.
Total open interes Wed. 103,143 up 504 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA					
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	137.50	139.00	137.50	137.60	+0.55
May	138.60	140.00	138.00	138.10	+0.25
Jul	140.00	141.75	139.75	139.65	+0.35
Sep	142.50	143.25	141.50	141.35	+0.20
Dec	3,185	3,185	3,185	3,145	.
Mar	.	.	.	.	.

Est. sales 881; sales Wed. 1,139.
Total open interes Wed. 6,838 up 127 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE					
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	91.30	91.30	89.90	90.75	+0.10
May	92.20	92.20	91.00	91.80	+0.10
Jul	93.10	93.10	92.20	92.85	—0.15
Sep	94.30	94.40	93.85	94.40	+0.10
Nov	.	.	.	.	.
Jan	93.90	94.00	93.90	94.10	.
Mar	.	.	.	.	.
May	.	.	.	.	.

Est. sales 600; sales Wed. 489.
Total open interes Wed. 7,534 off 23 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No. 2					
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	81.00	81.75	80.80	81.64	+1.14
May	82.60	83.05	82.20	82.88	+1.00
Jul	83.30	83.95	83.05	83.68	+1.05
Oct	78.70	79.40	78.50	78.90	+0.58
Dec	76.35	76.60	75.80	76.23	+0.23
Mar	77.90	78.40	77.75	78.25	+0.50
May	78.50	79.25	78.50	79.00	+0.65

Est. sales 13,050; sales Wed. 16,232.
Total open interes Wed. 50,557 up 1,025 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	124.00	125.50	120.50	124.60	+ 6.10
Feb	.	.	.	.	.
Mar	126.50	128.00	121.50	126.30	+ 5.90
May	129.00	129.00	122.30	127.00	+ 5.60
Jul	129.00	130.00	122.70	127.50	+ 4.80
Sep	130.00	131.00	123.50	128.20	+ 4.70
Dec	131.00	132.00	125.00	129.00	+ 4.70
Jan	131.50	131.50	124.00	129.30	+ 4.60
Mar	131.80	134.00	125.50	130.00	+ 4.80
May	132.50	132.50	126.00	130.70	+ 4.80
Jul	133.00	133.00	126.50	131.70	+ 4.60
Sep	133.50	133.50	128.00	132.10	+ 4.40

Est. sales 10,300; sales Wed. 14,342.
Total open interest Wed. 67,864 off 1,417 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
N.Y. SILVER					
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz					
Jan	3850.0	3950.0	3600.0	3650.0	—100.0
Feb	.	.	.	.0	.
Mar	4050.0	4050.0	3850.0	3800.0	—100.0
May	3900.0	4100.0	3900.0	3850.0	.
Jul	3940.0	4140.0	3940.0	3900.0	.
Sep	3980.0	4010.0	3980.0	3940.0	.
Dec	4037.0	4229.0	4037.0	4037.0	.
Jan	.	.	.	.	
Mar	4093.5	4093.5	4093.5	4093.5	.
May	.	.	.	.	.
Jul	.	.	.	.	.
Sep	.	.	.	.	.

Est. sales 14,500; sales Wed. 8,771.
Total open interest Wed. 96,891 off 3,498 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM					
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	810.00	840.00	800.00	800.00	+ 4.60
Feb	.	.	.	.	.
Mar	.	.	.	.	.
Apr	850.00	850.00	824.00	831.20	—32.80
Jul	860.00	872.00	827.50	835.20	—32.30
Oct	872.00	882.00	838.00	844.60	—31.10
Jan	880.00	892.00	840.70	850.60	—30.10

Est. sales 1,784; sales Wed. 1,254.
Total open interes Wed. 8,946 off 277 from Tues.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD (100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	700.00	720.00	668.00	681.00	+21.00
Feb	710.00	723.00	684.00	684.00	—50.00
Mar	718.00	740.00	697.00	697.00	—50.00
Apr	730.00	752.00	710.00	711.00	—50.00
Jun	755.00	775.00	736.40	736.40	—50.00
Aug	770.00	792.00	760.90	760.90	—50.00
Oct	800.00	815.00	785.80	785.80	.
Dec	815.00	838.00	809.90	809.90	—50.00
Feb	823.20	855.00	823.20	823.20	—50.00
Apr	836.50	865.00	836.50	836.50	—50.00
Jun	849.80	889.00	849.80	849.80	—50.00
Aug	863.10	863.10	863.10	864.10	—50.00
Oct	876.40	902.00	876.40	881.10	—50.00

Est. sales 35,000; sales Wed. 30,094.
Total open interest Wed. 193,328 off 3,207 from Tues.

European Gold Markets

January 24, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	712.00	717.00	+22.00
Zurich*	690.00	690.00	+20.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	683.72	671.81	+29.82

* Zurich gold market closed earlier today. Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Cash Prices

January 24, 1980

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.00	1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.46½	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	288.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	100-101	91-92
Lead Spot, lb	50-52	0.40
Copper elect., lb	121¾	75¾
Tin (Straits), lb.	8.4131	6.8073
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	34½
Silver N.Y., oz	36.000	6.660
Gold N.Y., oz	717.00	233.85

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

January 24, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,423.90 f	1,399.00 f
Reuters	1,777.10	1,769.80
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	437.03
D.J. Futures	N.A.	441.35

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Thursday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 196

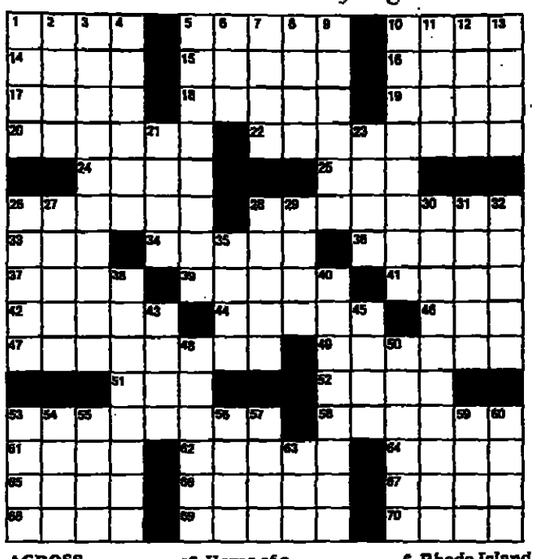
ACF Ind	Greyhnd wt	ReadngBates s
Acme Clev	GrowGp	Redman Ind
AMD n	Gulf Oil	Reece Cp
AetnaLfe s	GlfRs pfC	RelGrp pfB
Alaska Int	Gulton Ind	Rio Grande
Alberto Cul	HMW Ind	RioGran pf
AlleghLud	Halliburtn	Rockwel Int
AllegLud pf	Harrahs	Rockwint pf
Amer Hess	Hazeltine	Rosario Res
AmeHess pf	HelmrPayn s	SPSTech
AmGen Ins	Hemisp Cap	Sanders
AmNat Res	HewlettPk s	SniFeInt
AmesDpt	HiShear	Schlumbrg s
ArchDan M	Honeywell	SciеAtlnta s
Aro Corp	HughesTool s	ShearLoebRh
AtlRichfl	Humana	ShellOil
AtlRh 2.80pf	Humana wt	Sherwn Wm
Aydin Cp	Hutton EF	Smith Int
Bakerint	INA Corp	Southdwn
BarnettBk n	Inexco Oil	Sou Pac
BeechAir	KanebSvc	South Ry
Bell Howell	KCSouInd	StaleyMfg
BigThree	Katy Ind	StdOil Ind
Boeing s	Katy Ind pfB	StorerBrd s
Bwn Sharpe	Lear Siegler	SunComp
Burl North	LearSieg pf	SunComp pf
BurlNor 2.85pf	Litton Ind	SuperOil s
ButlerInt s	Littnptc pf	TRECorp s
CabotCp	Lockheed	TRW Inc
CarrierG	Loews Corp	TRW 4.40pf
Centex Corp	LoneSta Ind	TRW 4.50pf
CentLaEn	Lubrizol	TandyCp
Cities Svc	MACOM s	Tektronix
ColtInd	MAPCO	Teradyne In
ColtInd pfA	MaratOil s	Texaco Inc
ColtInd pfD	MarkCtrl	TexCom Bn
ConeMills	MarkCt 1.20pf	Texas Intl
ConocoInc	Marriott	TexOilGas s
Conwood	McDonn Dg	Thompn JW
Crane Co	Merrill Lyn	Tidewater
Daniel Ind	Monarch s	Times Mirr
Deltec Int	Nat Distill	Todd Shipyd
Dialnt 1.20pf	NtMedCre s	Transco pf
DiamShm	NatMedEnt s	Transwy Int
Divers Ind	Natomas s	Trico Ind
DowJones	Natomas pfB	Trinity s
ESystm s	NorfkWtn	Tyco Labs
EdwrdsAG	Northrop	Un Carbide
ElPaso Co	NortonCo	UnOilCal s
EsterlIn Cp	NucorCp s	UnPacCp
Faberge Inc	PHHGp	UnPacCp pf
Fairchild s	Paine Webb	Unit Indust
FedExpress	ParkerDril	UnitInd pf
FedSignal s	Pengoind	Unit Tech
FtBcpTex	PennaCo pf	UnitTech pf
FstMiss Cp	Pennzoil s	UnTch 7.32pf
FstNatBos	PeopleGas	UnTch 3.87pf
Florida Stl	Petrolane s	Veecolnst
FluorCp s	PhilipsPet	Viacom Int
Gateway Ind	PhilVanH	Watkins Jhn
GenDynams	Pneumo Cp	Wheel Frye
Gearce	PogoProd	White Motor
GettyOil	PrimeCm s	Whittakr
GiddLewis	Quaker Oat	Wlms Cos
Global Mar	Raytheon	WyleLabs s
Greyhound		

NEW LOWS— 13

ClevEl pfB	Howell Elec	Sheller Glob
Comdisco n	NorStaPw	Swest PSvc
CwE 11.70pf	Okla GE	Tri-Cont pf
DPF Inc	Penney JC	Wis PubSv
Emhart		

Old Court
DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST
Prices on January 21, 1980
U.S. $50.89 Bid; U.S. $54.13 Offer.
Next dealing date February 7, 1980
N.M. ROTHSCHILD ASSET MANAGEMENT (C.I.) LTD.
P.O. Box 58, Guernsey C.I.
TEL.: Guernsey 26741, Telex 41307.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Some are clichés
5 Like the cliffs of Dover
10 Belfry occupants
14 Turkish title
15 One of Audubon's favorites
16 Dreaded person
17 Homophone for gate
18 Awkward
19 Soft cheese
20 Homer or Turner
22 Robin Hood's forest
24 Aeneas, in Arles
25 Cheer
26 "It—— advertise"
28 Mark or Matthew
33 Landon
34 Flavor
36 Delighted in
37 Blackthorn
39 State of Malaysia
41 Word with other
42 Material suitable for suits
44 Of a musical key
46 Home of a Carioca, for short
47 Stages of a chess match
49 Love song
51 Crooked
52 Once more
53 Tub-rub item
58 Hale fellow of U.S. history
61 Both: Comb. form
62 Establish the truth
64 Spike
65 Latin-lesson word
66 Kind of circle or tube
67 Sermon follower
68 Savant's accumulation
69 Spain's—— Brava
70 Study

DOWN

1 "The Forsyte ——"
2 Laboratory medium
3 Name in baseball's Hall of Fame
4 Materials for wedding gowns
5 De la Roche's "—— Heritage"
6 Rhode Island Red
7 Angers
8 Hebrew drum
9 Comes in
10 Quail
11 Sour, in Salerno
12 Subordinate division of a minuet
13 Tidbit for a titmouse
21 Stage scenery
23 N.T. term of reproach
26 Out of style
27 Woody from Brooklyn
28 Dumb bunnies
29 Where the Safid Rud flows
30 "Queen of the silent serials"
31 Donizetti heroine
32 Jewish high priest's vestment
35 Fountain of jazz
38 Albumen
40 Dance for Carmen
43 These have drums
45 Singer Cantrell
48 Poor-sighted
50 Item to be posted
53 Ancient Semitic god
54 Ash cans, pineapples, etc.
55 Vail convenience
56 River to the Ligurian Sea
57 Lily from France
59 Theater group
60 Requisite
63 Race-track employee, for short

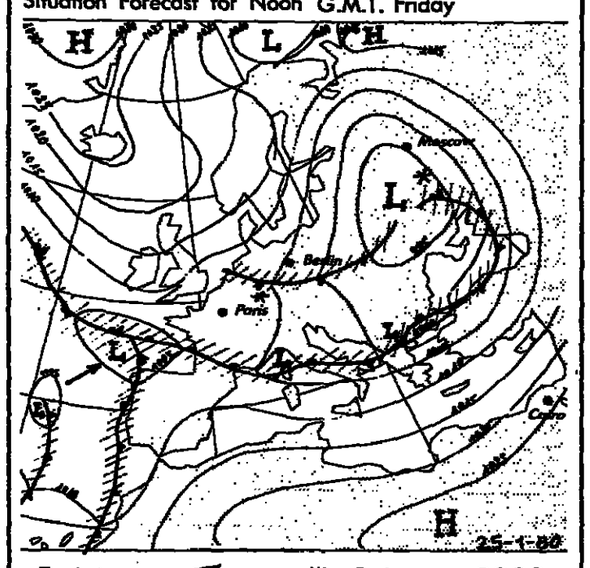
Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	H	A			A	G	E	D		P	A	C	T	
L	A	R	D		A	M	U	L	E		A	L	O	E
A	R	N	O		T	E	K	O	N		S	T	I	R
S	P	O	N	S	O	R		P	O	S	T	E	R	N
H	O	W	C	A	N	I	G	E	T	T	O			
			R	E	T	E		E	A	N	L	A	P	
S	R	O		G	R	I	N	D		R	A	I	S	E
W	A	M	P		S	E	T	I	N		L	E	E	R
A	M	A	R	A		S	I	M	O	N		N	A	T
M	A	L	A	G	A		L	A	T	E				
			C	A	R	N	E	G	I	E	H	A	L	L
A	U	S	T	R	I	A		G	O	D	E	V	I	L
O	E	L	I		S	T	A	I	N		R	I	M	A
A	L	E	C		T	A	L	O	S		A	M	O	N
W	E	D	E		A	L	A	S			E	N	O	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Foggy	MADRID	12	54	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Foggy	MIAMI	13	55	Cloudy
ANKARA	−2	28	Overcast	MILAN	4	39	Foggy
ATHENS	15	59	Fair	MONTREAL	−22	−8	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy	MOSCOW	−10	14	Foggy
BELGRADE	2	37	Rain	MUNICH	1	34	Rain
BERLIN	0	32	Foggy	NEW YORK	−6	21	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	4	39	Foggy	NICE	19	66	Fair
BUCHAREST	0	32	Foggy	OSLO	−6	21	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	0	32	Snow	PARIS	4	39	Foggy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Foggy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Foggy	ROME	15	59	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Cloudy	SOFIA	2	36	Foggy
DUBLIN	5	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	−6	21	Snow
EDINBURGH	3	37	Overcast	TEHRAN	0	32	Fair
FLORENCE	13	55	Foggy	TEL AVIV	15	59	Rain
FRANKFURT	4	39	Foggy	TOKYO	4	39	Fair
GENEVA	10	50	Showers	TUNIS	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−11	1°	Snow	VIENNA	0	32	Foggy
HOUSTON	12	54	Cloudy	WARSAW	1	34	Rain
ISTANBUL	6	43	Overcast	WASHINGTON	−3	27	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	ZURICH	7	45	Rain
LISBON	15	59	Rain				
LONDON	6	43	Foggy	(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Las Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)			

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday



It's a Howl: Radio in Oklahoma Boosts Bumper Stickers for Cats

LAWTON, Okla., Jan. 24 (UPI) — A local radio station's promotion suggesting that their bumper stickers be attached to cats — and then quickly removed — left felines howling and telephones ringing yesterday.

"Our promotional tape satirically suggests five weird things to do with our bumper stickers," said KSWO spokesman Don Kristee, who came up with the idea. "One of those is to put a sticker on a cat, then pull it off suddenly so you can hear the cat howl."

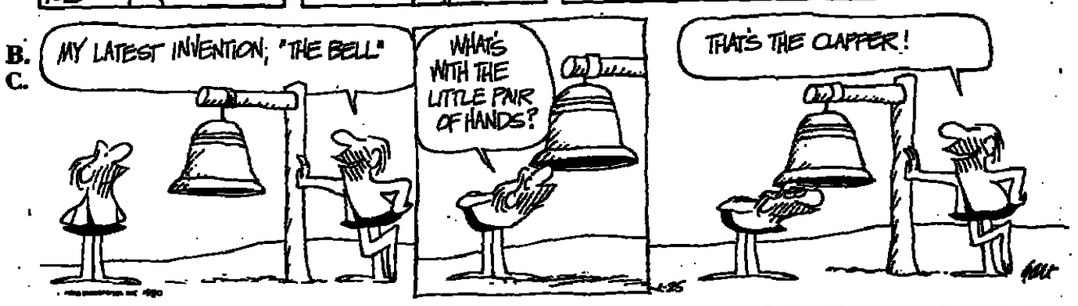
The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has urged the station to take the promotional tape off the air, Mr. Kristee said.

"The ASPCA said the last call was from a woman with an Angora cat which was covered with six stickers," he said. "I can't believe kids would really do that. It was in fun. I had no idea people would really do it.

PEANUTS



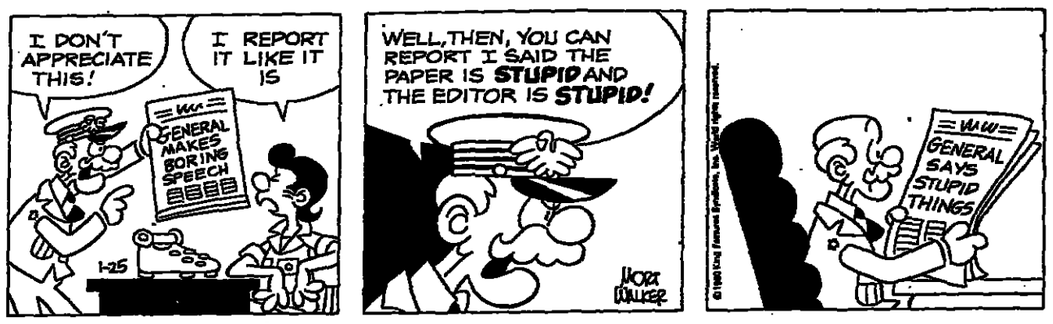
B.C.



BLONDIE



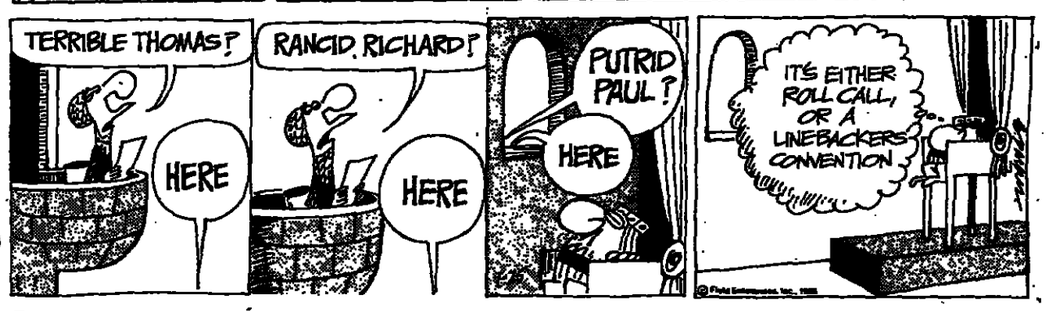
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, *one letter to each square*, to form four ordinary words.

LEBLE

HICCK

SLYGUN

BELTOT

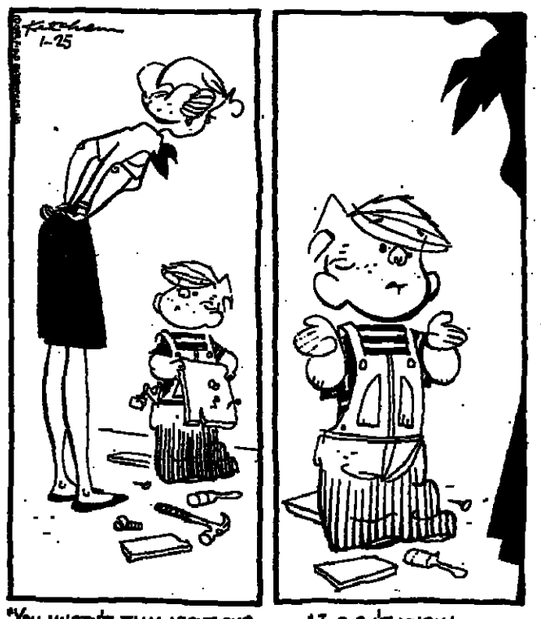


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "HEAR-BEATS" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FLOUR HONOR GOLFER DARING
Answer: What the repairman said when the driver complained that his engine was smoking— WELL, IT'S OLD ENOUGH!

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

LIFE BEFORE MAN

By Margaret Atwood. Simon & Schuster. 317 pp. $11.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PTERODACTYLS circle, "intent on carrion," in the world of the Canadian writer Margaret Atwood's new novel, "Life Before Man." Deadly Deinonychus disembowels with its hind foot's modified third claw. But only in the fantasy life of Lesje (pronounced Lashia) Green, the young paleontologist at Toronto's Royal Ontario Museum, who often prefers the lost worlds of her imagination to the humdrum of domestic squabble in the 1970s. In the real world are Lesje, Nate and Elizabeth Schoenhof and their families, lovers, friends and associates, who in the time-span of Atwood's novel — Friday, Oct. 29, 1976, to Friday, Aug. 18, 1978 — practice their rapaciousness on a far more civilized scale than Lesje's extinct dinosaurs.

Actually, in the time-span of Atwood's novel not a great deal happens, if you consider the plot objectively. Elizabeth Schoenhof recovers from the blow of her rejected lover's suicide, but not in time to keep her husband, Nate, from leaving her to move in with Lesje, who because of Nate's attachment to his former household begins to see him as "an obscure practical joke being played on her by Elizabeth, for an unfathomable reason of her own."

Farce

Meanwhile, Elizabeth takes up with Lesje's abandoned lover, William, an earnest "environmental engineer," but finds making love with him "like sleeping with a large and fairly active slab of Philadelphia cream cheese. Emulsified." Elizabeth's hateful Auntie Muriel dies of cancer, but not before arranging to have "Jesus Christ is Risen Today" and "Away in a Manger" sung at her funeral service. Lesje gets pregnant by Nate and wonders how the museum will feel about keeping on a "pregnant paleontologist," who, she says, is "surely a contradiction in terms." In sum, "Life Before Man" looks like farce, with veins of blackness through it, if you consider its plot objectively.

But you don't consider its plot objectively. You view it as a series of present-tense narrative episodes. Each of them is prefixed by a succeeding date (except for two that are flashbacks, in effect), so the time of the story is pushed forward from outside in a series of little forced leaps, instead of evolving smoothly out of the logic of the narrative. Each of the episodes is assigned to the point of view of one of the three major characters, so that we are continually viewing a series of incidents as if from three sides of a prism. Most of them occur either before or after each significant event in the story, so that we are always discovering the plot through the characters' reaction to it.

The result, far from black farce, is more like gentle tragicomedy, if one can admit to the realm of tragicomedy such an incident as Nate's attempt to get Elizabeth to throw him out (because it will save trouble later, he thinks, if she believes that it was she who terminated the marriage) by playing the Travelers and Harry Belafonte on the record player too loud and too late, or by cooking midnight snacks of liver and onions, whose smells Elizabeth happens to abominate. Or Lesje's aborted suicide attempt, in which she locks herself in the bathroom and finds that she has grabbed a grapefruit knife off the kitchen counter instead of something sharp enough to cut her wrists.

What does all this strange behavior add up to? I would have said it amounted to a tragicomedy about growing up to become the adult you least wanted to become, for by the end of the novel all three characters have begun to understand and even to resemble a little those particular relatives they had thought themselves to be most unlike. And I would have said that the title, "Life Before Man," was meant to refer to Lesje's dreams and plans before her pregnancy alters everything.

But I'm nervous that I'm being sentimental. I'm nervous about those dinosaurs in Lesje's fantasies. I'm nervous about the epigraphs Atwood quotes from Browning and Tennyson's "The Age of the Dinosaurs." "Instead of a part of the organism itself, the fossil may be [illegible] of record of its presence, such as a fossilized track or burrow," Atwood continues, "these fossils give us the only chance to see the extinct animals in action and to study their behavior, though definite identification is only possible when the animal has dropped dead in its tracks and become fossilized on the spot." And I'm nervous about Atwood's women yearning to be [illegible] have appeared in Atwood's previous novels ("The Edible Man," "Surfacing" and "Lady Oracle") and in volumes of poetry.

On the Way to Extinction

It kept occurring to me that the title, "Life Before Man," and the talk about fossils and extinction that Atwood puts in the mouths of her characters, are meant to describe the action of the novel in its entirety — that what she is writing about are animals that are about to die out, leaving their tracks and becoming fossilized on the spot, to be examined later by some higher resurrection, of which she presumes to have knowledge and a vision.

If that is the case — and it may be that I'm simply reading too much into the book — the characters and sense of humor displayed in what is easily the best novel to date are at odds with the ideology. She may think that we are on the way to extinction, but she makes me both hope and believe that they will survive.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Turner's Wo[rks] To Be Displa[yed] In Own Muse[um]

LONDON (AP) — Britain's collection of Turner paintings, the artist left to the nation 130 years ago, will have a permanent home.

Art custodians agreed this week to adapt a site adjacent to the Tate Gallery as a permanent museum for the nearly 300 oil paintings and more than 20,000 watercolor drawings and sketches that Joseph Mallord William Turner left when he died in 1851.

Works Are Scattered

The explosion of color [illegible] in his landscapes and seascapes — "The Fighting Temeraire" perhaps the best known — made Turner one of Britain's most admired painters. But works by the prolific artist are widely scattered.

The Turner Bequest, as the collection is known, is [illegible] housed at the Tate, the National Gallery and the British Museum. Most of the canvases are kept away in storerooms because there is nowhere to display them.

The Turner Society, which has campaigned for years to create a Turner museum, reached an agreement with Tate Gallery director [illegible] redeveloping the Queen Alexandra Military Hospital site [illegible] Turner collection.

£5-Million Donation

The project has been made possible by a £5-million donation from trustees of the late Sir Hugh Clore, a business tycoon whose empire included London's Selfridges department store.

Clore, a Tate benefactor, showed strong interest in the establishment of a Turner gallery.

The new museum is not expected to be completed until 1987, but the Turner Society said it hopes the collection can be displayed [illegible] in the interim.

BRIDGE — By Alan T[rezel]

AN application of suit preference signaling methods that is often overlooked by average players occurs at the second trick. A player who has given a discouraging signal on the first trick may well have a choice of plays next time, and can seize the opportunity to point to some other suit. A case in point is the diagramed deal.

The standard bidding by North-South took them to an unsatisfactory contract, but neither player did anything wrong. Three hearts, reached by this route, would be the most likely contract.

With the actual trump combination, South should expect to lose at least one trump trick. There is only one chance in 10 that the suit can be run without loss, which requires a defender to have three cards, including the jack and the ten. This was to materialize, but the defenders did not give South the opportunity.

West led the club ace and followed with the king, a sequence that shows a doubleton. East played the two and then the ten, and West worked out what this meant.

With a doubleton, East would presumably have played high-low, so East must be asking for a spade shift. Accordingly, West shifted to a spade, and East won and returned the club to give his partner the ruff.

There was still a key play to be made, and West never [illegible] turned the suit. This would have been the wrong thing to do, an unlikely event that South [illegible] with seven hearts and a spade king, but with the actual distribution it was absolutely [illegible]

South had no way to avoid the loss of a diamond trick, for communications were now [illegible] any other return, he [illegible] been able to draw trumps, [illegible] the spade jack with the queen, discard his diamond loser [illegible] winner.

NORTH
♠Q763
♡—
◇J942
♣QJ875

WEST
♠982
♡8643
◇K1076
♣AK

EAST
♠A10[illegible]
♡J102
◇Q85
♣1032

SOUTH (D)
♠KJ
♡AKQ975
◇A5
♣964

North and South were vul. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	1♠	Pass
3♡	Pass		

West led the club ace.

in Hayes A All-Star h Time

...om Agency Dispatches

...YORK, Jan. 24 — Elvin ... the Washington Bullets, ... never missed a National ...ll Association All-Star ...d three members of the ...eltics were among those ...by conference coaches to the East squad for the All-...e in Landover, Md., Feb.

... who will be appearing in ... consecutive game, was the ...enter for the West in 1969, ...ookie selected for the open-...up until Earvin [Magic] of Los Angeles was named ...est this year.

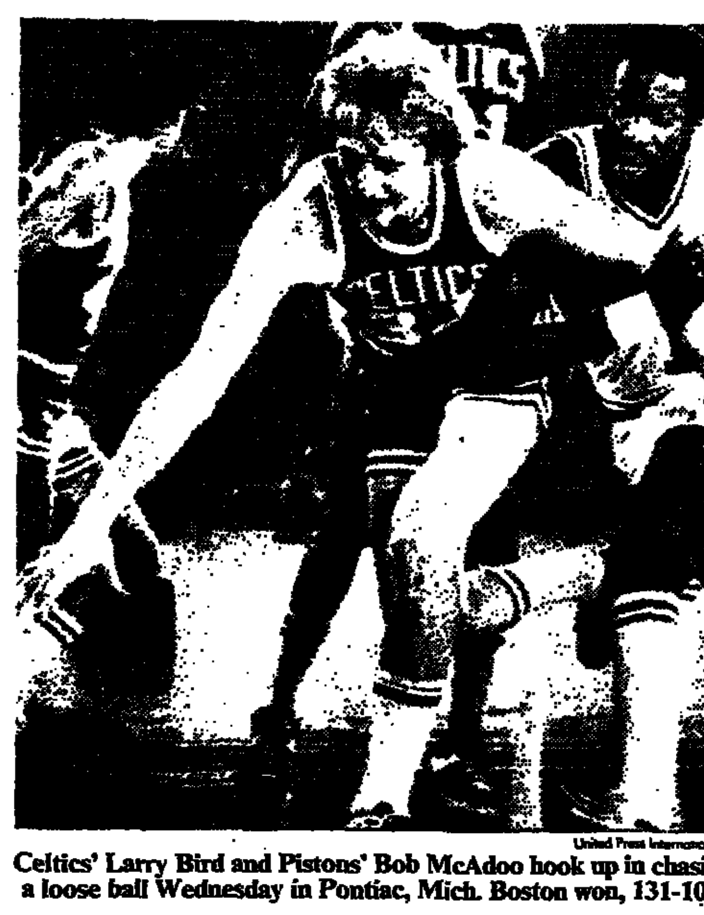
...: Larry Bird, center Dave ...and guard Nate Archibald. ...: Boston players chosen: ...ng the East squad were At-...ward Dan Roundfield and ...lichael Ray Richardson of ...k.

...arting team, chosen in fan ..., will be forwards Julius ...of Philadelphia and John ... Atlanta, Houston center ...Malone and guards George ...of San Antonio and Eddie of Atlanta.

...lefending league champion ...SuperSonics, shut out in bal-...or the starting West team, ...epresented by guard Dennis ... and center Jack Sikma, ...e added to the team yester-...eserves.

... starters will be forwards ...s Johnson of Milwaukee ...ian Dantley of Utah, center ... Abdul-Jabbar of Los Ange-... guards Magic Johnson of ...geles and Lloyd Free of San ...

...r reserves will be forward ...edman and guard Otis Bird-... Kansas City and forward ... Davis and guard Paul West-... Phoenix.



United Press International

Celtics' Larry Bird and Pistons' Bob McAdoo hook up in chasing a loose ball Wednesday in Pontiac, Mich. Boston won, 131-104.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	36	11	.766	—
Boston	36	12	.750	½
New York	23	28	.451	15
Washington	20	26	.435	15½
New Jersey	20	29	.408	17

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	28	23	.549	—
San Antonio	27	24	.529	1
Houston	24	25	.490	3
Indiana	22	26	.458	4½
Cleveland	22	29	.431	6
Detroit	13	37	.260	14½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	31	21	.596	—
Milwaukee	28	24	.538	3
Chicago	17	31	.354	12
Denver	17	35	.3?7	14
Utah	16	35	.314	14½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	37	13	.740	—
Los Angeles	35	15	.700	2
Phoenix	32	18	.640	5
San Diego	27	27	.500	12
Portland	24	27	.471	13½
Golden State	15	34	.306	21½

Wednesday's Results

Boston 131, Detroit 104 (Robey 24, Bird 21; Kelser 29, McAdoo 21).

Seattle 98, Atlanta 96 (Williams 35, Sikma 14; Hill 17, Drew 15).

New Jersey 117, Cleveland 103 (Newlin 30, Natt 19, Williamson 19; Robisch 24, Mitchell 18).

New York 119, Phoenix 109 (Cartwright 30, Richardson 22; Westphal 27, Davis 16).

San Antonio 144, Indiana 130 (Gervin 55, Silas 32; English 26, Davis 18).

Philadelphia 118, Denver 93 (Erving 24, Mix 24; Issel 20, McGinnis 19).

Milwaukee 104, Golden State 102 (Meyers 25, Bridgeman 20, Moncrief 20; Cooper 27, Parker 26).

Houston 111, San Diego 110 (Malone 31, Barry 17; Free 33, Williams 22).

...anada Cup 'Business as Usual'

...AWA, Jan. 24 (AP) — Prepa-... for September's Canada ...ockey tournament, which in-... teams from the Soviet Union ...zechoslovakia, are continuing ... the political furor surround-... Soviet invasion of Afghani-...

... business as usual," Lou ...e, Hockey Canada president, ...esterday.

...aive said Hockey Canada is ...lering a request from Canadi-...ort Minister Steve Paproski to ... links with the Soviet Union. ...e said no decision will be ...until it becomes clear what ...orld is going to do about this ...r's Olympic Games in Mos-...

... United States, Australia, ...and some Arab states want ...l an alternative to the Mos-...ames if Soviet troops do not ...Afghanistan. Canada and sev-...European nations want the ... moved elsewhere.

...ive said agreements with the ...ational Ice Hockey Federa-... hold the $6-million tourna-...n Canada have been complet-...l a television contract is to be .... Also competing in the tour-...t would be Canada, Finland, Sweden and the United States. Canada won the inaugural tournament in 1976.

Lefaive said all contracts will include clauses to protect Hockey Canada if organizers are forced to make changes because of the political situation. Teams from overseas also are guaranteed one exhibition game each against NHL teams.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Philadelphia	31	3	12	74	195	136
NY Rangers	23	19	8	54	192	179
NY Islanders	22	17	6	50	162	145
Atlanta	19	21	6	44	154	160
Washington	12	27	7	31	144	179

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	18	18	12	48	130	144
St. Louis	19	21	7	45	145	154
Vancouver	15	25	8	38	151	169
Edmonton	13	23	10	36	158	197
Colorado	13	28	5	31	146	180
Winnipeg	13	31	5	31	125	195

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	24	17	6	54	178	152
Los Angeles	20	17	8	48	189	174
Pittsburgh	18	17	11	47	158	164
Detroit	17	21	7	41	153	151
Hartford	13	20	10	36	147	158

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Buffalo	29	12	6	64	177	129
Boston	27	12	6	60	174	125
Minnesota	22	14	8	52	183	138
Quebec	19	21	6	44	143	157
Toronto	19	22	4	42	166	182

Wednesday's Results

N.Y. Islanders 5, Detroit 3 (Merrick (8), Nystrom (12), Bossy 2 (31), Bourne (6); Nedomansky (26), Labraaten (20), Huber (8)).

Philadelphia 4, Chicago 1 (Hill (10), Busniuk (2), Barber (25), Dailey (5); Trimper (11)).

Quebec 6, Minnesota 4 (Lacroix (6), Goulet (12), Florek (13), Leduc (14), Cloutier (28), Fitchner (8); Barrett (8), Chicoine (1), Payne (26), Young (17)).

Edmonton 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Lumley (13), Connor (3), Callighen (13), Gretzky (26); Malone (14), McAdam (18), Tallon (2)).

N.Y. Rangers 6, Vancouver 4 (Greschner (12), Duguay 2 (14), Beaton (1), Esposito (20), Johnstone (10); Gradin (16), Derlago (17), Smyl (18), Hughes (11)).

Transactions

FOOTBALL

National Football League

CHICAGO—Named Ted Plumb receiver coach.

MIAMI—Announced the retirement of Mike Current, offensive tackle.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Signed Brian Kelley, linebacker, to a multi-year contract.

SAN FRANCISCO—Named George Seifert defensive backfield coach; Chuck Studley on-field administrator; Bill McPherson defensive line coach and Norb Hecker linebacker coach.

COLLEGE

COLUMBIA—Named Bob Reifsnyder defensive line coach.

Franz Klammer Era: Going Downhill Fast

By Nick Stout

CHAMONIX, France, Jan. 24 (IHT) — The end of an era in downhill ski racing may well be written here this weekend. For the coach of the Austrian team has let it be known that unless Franz Klammer places in the top five — and ahead of Werner Grissmann — in Saturday's final World Cup downhill race of the season, he will be left behind when the Austrian Olympic squad leaves for Lake Placid next month.

For five years Klammer's mastery of the downhill was awesome. From 1974 to 1978 he won 21 World Cup races and reigned as champion of his discipline for the last four of those years. In 1976, under tremendous pressure from partisan admirers at Innsbruck, he won an Olympic gold medal. He was and, despite his current troubles, remains the idol of thousands of Austrians.

But times have changed. Rapidly and inexplicably. Since winning the World Cup downhill championship in 1978 he has been able to place no higher than fifth.

"I can't find out why I'm doing so badly," Klammer said this morning at his hotel before rain forced cancellation of the day's training runs. It's not the pressure. I'm not nervous at the starting gate. There was much more presssure four years ago at Innsbruck."

What flaws have his coaches noticed in his skiing?

'They Don't Know Either'

"They don't know what's wrong, either," he said. "I have been training harder, doing more slalom and giant slalom and freeskiing just to get the feeling of skiing again. Before the season started I thought I would do pretty well."

Actually, the era ended two years ago at the World Alpine Skiing Championships in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, West Germany, where Klammer relinquished the downhill crown he won at the '76 Olympics to Josef Walcher, his Austrian teammate.

Since then Klammer, 26, has not only been surpassed by such proven competitors as Peter Mueller of Switzerland and Ken Read of Canada, but he also has been overtaken consistently by a number of fellow Austrians.

Downhill ski racing is to Austria as soccer is to West Germany as ice hockey is to Canada. Losers are not tolerated. Consequently, the Austrians as a team are by far the dominant force in downhill racing, having won 48 of the 101 downhills since the inception of the World Cup in 1967. The Swiss are next with 27.

This season, the Austrians have placed at least three skiers in the top 10 of each of the six World Cup downhills.

"But that is not good enough," insisted Karl (Charly) Kahr, the chief trainer, to whom most of the credit is given for Austria's success and who last night was busily denying a report in the Austrian press that he planned to quit after the olympics.

"We need someone who can win. Fourth or fifth, that's not bad, but we must begin to win."

Peter Wirnsberger did in fact win for the Austrians the first race of the season at Val d'Isere, France. He, Walcher and Harti Weirather, whose best finish last year was 11th in Lake Placid, have been unofficially named to the Olympic downhill delegation. The fourth spot will go to Grissmann or Klammer — Kahr said to whichever does better Saturday.

"There are three or four Austrians who are better than me," Klammer remarked philosophically. "If I don't finish in the top five on Saturday, then it's better for me not to go to Lake Placid because I have no chance of winning a medal there."

The notion of Klammer being left off the Olympic squad would have been unthinkable last year. But nobody expected the emergence of Weirather — except, perhaps, for Weirather.

Really Wanted It

"I have trained very well this year," said Weirather, 21, who has placed in the top 10 in five races this year, including a second place in Kitzbuehel, Austria. "My attitude toward skiing is better than last year. My concentration is better. And the Olympics — I really wanted to go."

Kahr cites the summer training program as the main reason for Weirather's improvement.

"He has been with the team for about five years, so he knows all the downhill slopes in Europe," Kahr said. "But he always made so many mistakes. This summer we had 26 racers in downhill training, and he was one of the best. He was finished with school and he had time to train."

As for the prospect of displacing Klammer at the Olympics, Weirather said: "It's terrible for him. But we are a team of seven or eight racers. This year to win you have to beat other Austrians."

Klammer, resigned to sitting out the Olympics, discounted suggestions that he might retire. "I'm definitely going to keep racing," he said, "certainly for one more year and maybe for two."

Kahr, sympathetic but unmoved, feels that Klammer should have no regrets. "He was a champion for five years," Kahr said, "and that's enough."



UPI

Franz Klammer

Oakland Facing Identity Crisis

By Bill Boyarsky

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 24 (LAT) — The old Oakland baseball park was a few blocks from the city limits in a town called Emeryville, famous for its factories, poker parlors and mobsters.

The Oaks, heading for the Pacific Coast League pennant under manager Casey Stengel, gave many Oaklanders a sense of identity. To the generation of youngsters in the '40s, an expression of civic pride was yelling "knucklehead," at Lefty O'Doul, manager of the hated San Francisco Seals.

Thirty-one years later, things have not changed much. Civic pride is still based largely on Oakland's three professional teams. All of them are in the major leagues and they all play in a publicly-owned complex built by civic leaders who were convinced that big-league sport was the best way to put Oakland on the map.

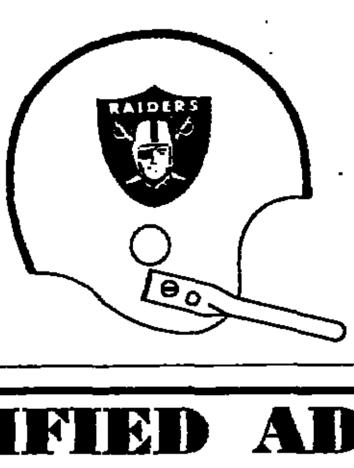
But today that investment and the civic pride is threatened. The A's baseball team, drawing poorly, may be sold by absentee owner Charles Finley to a Denver group. And the Raiders of the National Football League, who always fill the stadium, are in the middle of a bitter contract dispute with stadium officials over improvements.

Package

Al Davis, managing general partner of the Raiders, has discussed moving to the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum, which has put together a $17-million package that would pay for the improvements Davis wants for his team. That would leave only the Golden State Warriors of the National Basketball Association as Oakland's major league team.

If Davis moves, it would be a bitter blow to some of the most loyal fans in the NFL, fans of a team is perfectly suited to this working class area. "Our roots were in the dirt," said Al LoCosale, Davis' executive assistant, "not up in the penthouse."

Only the steel-working bruisers who go to Pittsburgh Steelers games have the individuality of Raider fans, who before and after the games sit outside their camper trucks, drinking beer and smoking cigarettes they carry in the rolled up sleeves of their white T-shirts.



And Mean

Davis long ago dressed his tough team in black jerseys. "He wanted uniqueness," said LoCosale. "Something simple, stark, memorable." And mean. "You know the black knight is always the bad guy, people are afraid of the dark," LoCosale said. "We wear black, but our fans know we are the good guys."

Fans around the city make it clear that they want the Raiders to stay. So do staffers at the Spanish Speaking Unity Council, a community organizing office in the East Oakland barrio.

Says Henry Mestre, executive director, "In all the ethnic communities there is a tremendous surge of grass roots activities, a flowering." Like many other residents, he says, "I think the Raiders are more important to the city than the A's" — even though the baseball team brought three mid-1970s World Series championships to Oakland.

Local officials are split on whether to try to keep both the A's and the Raiders. Jack Maltester, president-elect of the Oakland Coliseum, wants to buy out the eight years remaining on the A's stadium lease to help push the A's out of town. That money — $4 million — would come from the American League, he said, and would be used to remodel the coliseum for the Raiders.

Outside Mayor Lionel Wilson's office one day recently, Paul Cobb, a politically influential leader, explained why he thinks Oakland must make concessions to keep both teams. Cobb is black, as is Wilson and a good many others who preside in city hall. After years of white domination, city hall reflects a city in which blacks, Latinos, Asians and other minorities outnumber whites.

To Cobb, both teams are important to promoting racial harmony in the city. "It's important . . . that there is a common allegiance point," he said.

Such intangibles are a big part of the argument of those trying to persuade the coliseum board of directors to make more of an effort to compromise with the Raiders.

Davis, say those close to him, likes the bright lights and celebrities of Los Angeles, where he was a coach at the University of Southern California.

That yearning for the big town was clear from LoCosale, who said the Raiders' accomplishments had never been really given the national credit they deserved.

"If the franchise had been located in New York," he said, "they would have named streets after us. But you sit up here in little old Oakland and you're off the beaten track."

Decision in February

OAKLAND, Jan. 24 (AP) — A final decision on whether the Raiders will stay here is expected by the first week in February, and the latest offer looks promising for Oakland, negotiators say.

Cornell Maier, president of Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp., said yesterday he believes the negotiators' latest offer may persuade Davis to sign a new lease with the Oakland Coliseum.

Maier said, "The Raiders need a modern facility — with appropriate boxes, locker rooms, sound systems and so forth. All these things are covered in the package," which reportedly comes to about $8 million.

McEnroe Defeats Mottram Easily In U.S. Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24 (AP) — Second-seeded John McEnroe easily defeated Buster Mottram of Britain yesterday, 6-2, 6-2, to advance to the third round of the U.S. Pro Indoor Tennis championship.

McEnroe won all his service games and served 11 aces. He won his first 11 points on service and Mottram carried only one of McEnroe's service games to deuce. McEnroe built leads of 4-1 in each set.

In other action: Brian Gottfried ousted Mark Edmondson, 6-3, 6-0; Harold Solomon defeated George Hardie, 6-4, 7-6; Stan Smith downed Hank Pfister 7-6, 6-1; Tim Gullikson held off Robert Trogolo, 7-6, 6-2; Gene Mayer beat Rick Meyer, 7-6, 6-1 and Bill Scanlon defeated Chris Lewis, 6-1, 6-1.

Also, Billy Martin eliminated Peter Fleming, 6-4, 6-3; Wojtek Fibac beat Geoff Masters, 7-6, 7-5; Heinz Gunthardt downed Gilles Moretton, 6-3, 6-3 and Jose-Luis Clerc beat Eliot Teltscher, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Poetzsch Captures Skating Gold Medal

From Agency Dispatches

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Jan. 24 — Anett Poetzsch of East Germany easily won the gold medal today in the compulsory figures section of the women's European Ice Skating championships. Dagmar Lurz of West Germany won the silver for the third successive year, and Kristina Wegelius of Finland captured the bronze.

Poetzsch, who has held the overall European title for the last three years, was never headed in any of the three figures.

Vladimir Kovalev of Russia, the world champion, held the lead after a close battle with Jan Hoffman of East Germany and Robin Cousins of Britain in the men's short program of the European Figure Skating Championships here yesterday.

Kovalev put in a solid performance without misses that earned him an average 5.7 from the nine judges. Hoffmann, who has been European champion three successive years, performed good jumps but got less points for his presentation.

Cousins did not do a triple jump in combination with a required double loop jump, instead linking two double jumps. It was not technically a mistake, but it was an ommission he could ill afford with his rivals doing triples.

It also brought down the wrath — perhaps only a psychological ploy — of his U.S. coach, Carlo Fassi, who said, "Cousins is a great skater, but he is chicken. I don't think he will win the Olympics because of it."

Said Cousins: "I did a perfect program with all the required elements. I just didn't do what I set out to do." His pace and flair earned him 5.8s and even a few 5.9s, which maintained his third-place standing.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Waverley Root

The Vanishing Fish

Why the Holocaust Is Around the Corner

PARIS — "My lord will have his mullet, imported from Corsica or from the rocks below Taormina," wrote an embittered author. "Home waters are all fished out to feed such ravening maws, and local breeding grounds are trawled without cease — the market never lets up.

"We kill off the fry now, closed seasons go by the board. Today we import from abroad for domestic consumption . . . the luxury fish which legacy-hunters purchase, and which their spinster quarries sell back to the retailer . . . But what's in store for you? An eel, perhaps (though it looks like a water snake), or a gray-mottled river pike, born and bred in the Tiber, bloated with sewage, a regular visitor to the cesspools underlying the slums."

Rachel Carson? No, Juvenal.

It is, in a way, reassuring to remark that though this alarm was sounded 19 centuries ago, we still have fish. It permits us to believe that our present Cassandras may be exaggerating and that there are still as good fish in the sea as have ever been caught. But, in fact, there are not, for we have at our disposition today means of destruction so horrendous that Juvenal could never have imagined them.

A little over 10 years ago, crossing Spain by train from Portugal to France in summer, I crossed half-dried rivers in whose channels I could see no water, only detergents escaped from factories along their banks. These were small streams, but all the great rivers of Europe are unsafe for fish today, except the Thames and the Tiber.

The Danube is polluted by industrial wastes and nuclear plants along its course. At Paris and Rouen the Seine provides no edible fish. The Rhine, once the greatest salmon river in Europe, is without fish today; during a low-water period a few years ago the discharges from chemical factories on the German side and potash plants on the French converted the river so nearly into a sewer that the Dutch feared that the river would graduate from killing fish to killing people. The Volga has been described as "a murky near-lifeless channel," and even some of the great British salmon rivers have lost their fish to uncontrolled pollution.

In the United States, where rivers between the Connecticut and Canada teemed with salmon in Colonial times, the Atlantic salmon, choice in flavor, is now found only in Maine. Who remembers today that the Hudson was once so full of sturgeon that its flesh was called "Albany beef?"

The large lakes of the world are ringed with factories which pour their often poisonous and always deleterious wastes into what were great reservoirs of



fish, killing them off. The largest lake of central Europe, Lake Geneva ("remarkably blue," noted Henry James in 1878), has now reached "a level of pollution . . . comparable to that of Lake Erie," according to Jean-Pierre Vernet of the University of Geneva, and it may soon become necessary to suspend fishing there; its water, which contained six to eight milligrams of oxygen per liter in 1958 held only three in 1975.

Even as large a body of water as the Mediterranean, surrounded as it is by cities discharging their industrial wastes and municipal sewage, is in danger of becoming a dead sea. "All the fish . . . are going to disappear for lack of mineral salts in 50 years," Maurice Pasquelot wrote in "La Terre Chauve" (The Bald Earth). Jacques Cousteau thinks the Mediterranean will be virtually devoid of life in 20 years. Dr. Alain Bombard, once famous as a one-man circumnavigator of the globe, who devotes himself now to the conservation of ocean resources, gives it 15; explorer Paul-Emile Victor reduces this to 10.

The 1954 Minamata disaster in Japan, when mercury discharged into the sea from a chemical factory killed 151 people, while 3,500 others suffered the effects of poisoning, dramatically showed the dangers of mercury poisoning in fish. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration said in 1972 that "the major foods in the United States are essentially free of mercury," but admitted that exception had to be made for certain fish, which had been found to contain concentrations of of mercury exceeding five parts per million, the official danger line. It is forbidden to sell fish containing more mercury than this — provided, of course, that somebody notices.

Even the ocean is insufficiently vast to absorb man's refuse. The most conspicuous polluter is oil: Remember the Torrey Canyon and the Amoco Cadiz. Such disasters, which kill tens of thousands of fish at a time are spectacular, but they account for only 200,000 tons of oil spilled into the ocean each year.

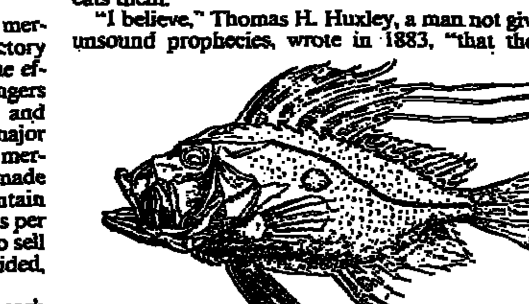
More oil — 250,000 tons — is slipped unnoticed into coastal waters by tankers in port or drydock. And a million tons are dumped into the ocean yearly during normal tanker operations. Oil men involved in offshore or deep-sea drilling are resigned to the fact that, regularly and inevitably, they are going to pour back into the sea a certain percentage of the oil they bring up from its bottom.

When Thor Heyerdahl crossed the Atlantic in the Ra in 1970, he reported oil slicks all the way from the Mediterranean to the Caribbean, along with tarry lumps into which some of the oil had hardened. We can only speculate on what will happen to the fish if intensive mining is undertaken for the mineral-rich nodules strewn over the ocean bottom.

Those disturbed about the possible danger to fish (or themselves) constituted by nuclear plants usually think about radiation. Theoretically radiation should not escape from these plants, but heat certainly does. A nuclear plant capable of generating 4,800 kilowatts of electric power requires for its cooling a flow of water equal to that of the Seine. It has been claimed that if all the nuclear power stations currently planned for Chesapeake Bay are constructed, its temperature will rise to a level that will kill off its present marine life; other species may move in — or they may not.

Pollution of air is transformed into pollution of water by increasingly acid precipitation as more noxious vapors are belched into the atmosphere; already several high-altitude lakes in New York state's Adirondacks have lost their fish, supposedly for this reason. "Fish are almost fantastically sensitive to the chlorinated hydrocarbons that make up the bulk of modern insecticides," Rachel Carson has written. When planes spray areas with pesticides, the waters are sprayed too. If the planes avoid streams and ponds, rains or underground water eventually carry the poisons there. The fish may be killed or blinded by the chemicals, or, if apparently untouched, impregnated with toxins that are passed on to whoever eats them.

"I believe," Thomas H. Huxley, a man not given to unsound prophecies, wrote in 1883, "that the cod



fishery, the herring fishery, the pilchard fishery, the mackerel fishery, and probably all the great sea-fisheries are inexhaustible; that is to say that nothing we do seriously affects the number of fish." He cautiously added, however, "in relation to our present method of fishing." The methods have changed; today we take from the sea each year more fish than can be reproduced. While fisheries in the past lived on the interest of their capital; today they squander the capital itself, which must eventually be exhausted.

At least six species of American fish have become extinct during our own lives, and others appear headed for extinction, including the two most important food fishes in world history, cod and herring.

The Lofoten Islands, a great center for the production of dried or salted cod since the days of the Vikings, are running out of fish to process. The Grand Banks of Newfoundland, also famous for richness in cod, have been described as "now nearly deserted."

Herring are thinning out rapidly in the Baltic and North Sea and halibut has become an endangered species. In 1970, the UN Food and Agricultural Organization predicted an annual increase in the world fish catch of 4.7 percent, in which case both freshwater and saltwater reserves of fish will be exhausted by 1985.

Modern fishing craft, such as those used by the Soviet Union, Poland and Japan, scrape across the bottom with fine-mesh nets, catching the smallest fish and leaving areas all but empty of life, with no young fish left to repopulate them. "You don't see any more small fish," said a boat captain at the Boston Fish Pier recently. "It's a lost cause." You don't see many big ones either.

It might seem unnecessarily alarmist to allege a diminishing number of fish in the seas when the catch increases yearly. But, says Cousteau, "at the present time we are living an illusion, that of seeing the tonnage of fish caught increase each year, so we tell ourselves that we can continue to increase this tonnage . . . This is a grave error. We are going to have a catastophic awakening in a very few years, for the tonnage is increasing only because of the perfecting of our fishing methods and the multiplication of our engines. The intake of fish per engine is diminishing at a breakneck pace and we must now hunt for fish where we have never gone before, and they are becoming more and more rare . . . Overfishing has added itself to pollution to destroy the oceans."

It is clear that the number of fish in the oceans is decreasing when we measure the catch, not in terms of the absolute number of fish taken, but in terms of the effort required to take a given number of fish now compared with a few years ago — measured, for instance, by the time spent at sea for the same result.

It took four times as much effort to catch half as many tuna in 1950 as it had taken in 1940, and the ratio of effort to catch has increased steadily despite improved technology.

It has been predicted that within a few years the whole fishing operation will become automatic, governed by electronics — in which case we will certainly succeed in draining the sea of what life remains.

Almost nobody has noticed a series of actions which are engaged in destroying fish, and arise naturally from the competition of one endangered, or self-endangered, species — Homo sapiens — with others for *Lebensraum*. A century ago Thoreau attributed the decrease of shad in New England to the construction of dams in the streams where they spawned; he could not have dreamed of barriers on the scale of the High Aswan Dam in Eygpt, which has tamed the floods that yearly cleaned the Nile and enriched the Mediterranean to a distance of several hundred kilometers with mineral salts.

On the other side of the Mediterranean, "development" of the tourist industry also threatens fish. The pollution of the sea from the cities along the French Riviera was already killing fish eggs in the shallow coastal waters, but the situation has been aggravated by the construction of high-rise marinas from Languedoc to the Cote d'Azur.

New Jersey congratulates itself for having drained its coastal marshes; but "marshes have great economic value," The New Yorker magazine pointed out. "A salt marsh is a food factory that produces organic matter equivalent to an Iowa cornfield of equal size . . . Such commerical fish as winter flounder and bluefish find food and shelter in marsh areas during their first year of life . . . Striped bass, menhaden, shad, and alewives spend part of their time feeding in marsh-land estuaries and rivers."

"Fishes are beset by a host of enemies, among whom it is probable that man has been the least destructive," the Encyclopedia Britannica said 17 years ago — but it added, prophetically, "until recently." Today man is indisputably the most destructive. He would not act otherwise than he acts now if he were setting out deliberately to deprive himself forever of his second most important category of food — fish.

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Linda McCartney signals her optimism after visiting her [hus]band, Paul, in jail at Tokyo, where the former Beatle is into [his] second week of incarceration while awaiting the results of [an] investigation into his alleged possession of marijuana on a[rrival] there Jan. 16. She said McCartney is reading a lot and a[l]lowed only two cigarettes a day, "so he's cutting down anyw[ay]."

PEOPLE: *Cousteau to Transfer Operations to Virginia*

Sixteen months of ardent wooing of **Jacques Cousteau** by officials of Norfolk, Va., have paid off. The undersea explorer has chosen the Virginia port as the main headquarters for his research operations and will move staff and equipment there from Cousteau Society offices in New York, Los Angeles and Monaco next month. Cousteau's son, **Jean-Michel**, said the move would be an economy measure and would also allow the society to expand research activities with universities and government agencies. The Norfolk waterfront will serve as home and launching base for the expeditions of the Cousteau research vessel, the Calypso.

* * *

Victor Borge, the not very melancholy Dane, is stretching his talents as a musical comedian on behalf of the Boston Opera Company, undertaking two roles in the company's production of Johann Strauss' "Die Fledermaus." One of them — the nonsinging role of the comic drunken jailer Frosch — is a natural Borge bit, but the other is that of Orlovsky, usually done by a mezzo soprano dressed as a man. Will Borge really try to sing it? Sa[ys] ... "There are going to be some [sur]prises."

* * *

Prince Albert of Monaco ... school on a bus? Well, sort of ... 20-year-old son of **Prince R[ainier]** and **Princess Grace** arrived in ... York after spending time w[ith] family in Monaco, and ... thereafter left town from the ... Authority Bus Terminal to ... classes at Amherst College in [Mass]achusetts.

* * *

"What bothers me so much ... government workers, paid fo[r by] the public, treat the public ... such contempt," said Rep. **[Elliott] Levitas**, who is the author of ... he calls a "courtesy in governm[ent] amendment to the Civil Servic[e Re]form Act of 1978. The Ge[orgia] Democrat said: "I have no illu[sions] about having a law that makes ... servants say 'Please' and 'T[hank] you' to the very people who ... their salaries. Those polite term[s] ... common decency, which you ... legislate. But you can cultivat[e] ... proper atmosphere for courtesy."

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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